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VOL. XVIII NO. 154— BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

SIR ALI IMAM JOINS THE CONGRESS.

SIR GEORGE RAINY ON SIMON REPORT.

Chief Document For The R. T. C.

CONGRESS IDEA HAS CAUGHT THE FRONTIER PEOPLE, SAYS SIR ABDUL QAYUM.

WHY MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH WAS INEFFECTIVE.

Sir George Rainy, the Leadeer of the Assembly defied the House, by implying that, whatever its verdict might be on the Simon Report, it will be the chief document for discussion at the Round Table Conference, writes our Simla Correspondent.

Sir Abdul Qayum, though a nominated Member, voted against the report and pricked the bubble of the Sarda Act, being responsible for the Frontier agitation. The Congress idea, he declared, had caught the Frontier people.

The most effective and telling speech was that of Mr. K. C. Neogy. Mr. Jayakar, says our Simla dispatch, was ineffective, because he did not wish to be understood as attacking the Conferenc.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SIMLA, July 12.

To be defeated at the hands of the present Assembly and that by a majority of 12 was a most remarkable feature of the debate on Simon Report and London Conference that ended to-day.

Sir George Rainy in a brilliant defence tried to forget this and said "You may condemn this Report, but you delegates to London Conference will have to read it." Government's isolation was complete. The voting shows that of the 48 who voted with Government 26 were officials, 10 Europeans only 4 Indian elected members, namely Dr. Suhrawardy, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Lala Panna Lal and Pundit Chunilal and the following nominated non-officials Messrs. Dalal, U. N. Sen, S. C. Mukerjee, Jowahir Singh Hirasingh, R. S. Sarma, J. C. Chatterjee and M. C. Rajah.

SIR ABDUL QAYUM.

On the other hand, the majority for the rejection of the Simon Report was 60, of whom 57 were elected Indian members and 3 nominated members showed courage to go against their patrons namely, Sir Abdul Qayum, Mr. Yamin Khan and Mr. Patil.

Thus Government sustained one of their worst defeats.

But though the debate records technically a victory for non-officials, in effect it has produced little effect on Government. Lobby opinion about the speeches of Mr. Haig and Sir George Rainy is very definite. Mr. Haig unwittingly was made to confess the Civilian theory that whatever India has got and is to get is due to British regard for moral issues and that Government's challenge to forces of Congress was designed to prove that to force British people never yield.

Sir George Rainy defied the House by implying, beneath his extremely sweet expression, that whatever the House might say the Simon Report will be the chief Document for discussion at the R. T. C.

It was Mr. Venkatarama Iyengar who sounded a lonely but original note. He tore the purdah mercilessly and said the Conference would yield no result and it should not be held until British Government reconciles the Congress and is prepared to issue invitation to Gandhiji through His Majesty.

WHY JAYAKAR WAS INEFFECTIVE.

Other speaker like Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Chetty were ineffective because none wished to be understood as attacking the Conference and spoiling the chances for their deputation.

Perhaps the most refreshing speech of the day came from Sir Abdul Qayum who pricked the bubble of the Sarda Act being responsible for the Frontier agitation it was the Congress idea, he said that had caught the Frontier people.

The ear of the House was taken by Mr. Neogy, who gave harrowing details of the alleged police excesses and skilfully placed on record a report of his committee which in Bengal, no printer would even print.

Such was the gagging of the Press.

ACQUISITION TO CONGRESS RANKS.

—:o:—

The "Leader" of Allahabad publishes a special message from its Patna Correspondent, stating that Sir Atli Imam has definitely joined the Congress, and has accepted his nomination as "Dictator" of the movement, in succession to his brother Mr. Hasan Imam.

Sir Ali Imam, K.C.S.I., once a leading lawyer, has been a judge of the Patna High Court, Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, first leader of the Indian Delegation to Geneva and Prime Minister of the Hyderabad State.

For his meritorious services in Hyderabad, H. E. H. the Nizam conferred on him the title of Nawab Moidul Mulk Bahadur.

Sir Ali Imam was one of the authors of the Nehru Report. Since then, he has definitely arrayed himself against the communalists. He was among the ardent boycotters of the Simon Commission.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

—:o:—

2000 Women Protest.

MYMENSINGH, July 11

As a protest against the alleged bad treatment of political prisoners in local jail, a procession of about 2,000 men and women proceeded towards the jail. As they approached the jail premises, they found their way blocked by the police. The Magistrate tried to persuade the processionists to go back, but eventually seven persons were arrested and were, it is alleged, roughly handled. Later on 4 of them were released.—Free Press.

MUSLIM PICKETERS BEATEN.

A Delhi Sensation.

SEVERAL ARRESTS.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, July 12.

Five Muslim volunteers were badly beaten to-day while picketing Moslem foreign cloth shops in Chandni Chowk.

The Congress authorities, after the general suspension of the sale of foreign cloth in Delhi, have been receiving complaints that four Moslem dealers in Kucha Qabil Attar are daily selling foreign cloth through women inspite of pickets posted by the Congress.

To-day, the Congress Committee sent a larger contingent of 25 volunteers five of whom were badly beaten and it is reported that one of them had his upper lip cut by a razor. They were at once removed to the Congress Camp.

The incident attracted a large crowd to the spot. Panic prevailed and many shops in the Chowk were quickly closed. A posse of police, including Gurkhas who are new recruits to the police force here, arrived on the scene.

A second batch of 40 Congress volunteers, including 17 Moslems and 2 Sikhs, who had also come there were arrested and marched off to the lock-up.

The Police were subsequently withdrawn.

The Congress however sent a third batch of picketers which continued picketing.

It is understood that the Congress Committee is taking out the five injured volunteers in procession through the city this evening. The trial of the volunteers arrested to-day will come off on the 21st.

Ten more volunteers were arrested to-day at Boana, 20 miles from Delhi, under the Instigation Ordinance.—A. P.

Indian Policy An All-Party British Concern.

R. T. C. DELEGATES TO BE MERE "WITNESSES."

LABOUR PLEDGES TO INDIA NOT BINDING ON BRITAIN.

Shelving Simon Report Is Out Of Question, Says "Times".

LONDON, July 12.

The "Times" in an editorial on July 10 says:—

The Viceroy's address to the Indian Legislature seems hardly to justify the gloomy forebodings current in the last few days. There is no trace of any "disparagement" to the Simon Report and no proposal that "We are to empty the gaols of law-breakers in order to equip the Round Table Conference with witnesses", such as has been feared by Lord Birkenhead.

The paper adds there is no reason to regard the Viceroy's declaration that "Dominion Status is the natural completion of India's constitutional growth" as more than a solemn reaffirmation of the Dominion ideal held out to India by successive Viceroys and Secretaries of State and by instructions of the King-Emperor in the last dozen years.

There is no dispute about the axiom that the liberty of the Round Table Conference should be unimpaired by the Simon Report or any other documents.

NOT BINDING.

The "Times" stresses the importance of the passage in the address in which the Viceroy has declared that any agreement reached at the Round Table Conference will form the basis of proposals to be submitted to Parliament. It opines in this connection that "the caveat required here is that the value of the agreement must depend to a great extent on the representative character of the Conference in all its three elements. There can be no obligation to honour an agreement between one political party in Britain and another, however, prominent in India. But that plainly is not in the mind of the Viceroy who is doing his utmost to secure representation for every substantial Indian interest. There is no reason so far to suppose that it is in the mind of the British Government."

WARNING TO VICEROY.

It is safe to say, continues the paper, that the Viceroy will neither challenge facts nor differ in principle from the fundamental recommendations of the Simon Commission. He would probably add that both facts and recommendations might have been presented in a form which would appeal more directly to Indian opinion, particularly that the ideal of a self-governing Dominion might have been more explicitly recognised throughout two volumes, but it is no business of the Simon Commission to be imaginative.

Pointing out how India's external conditions differ from those of other Dominions, the "Times" proceeds to say that as long as Imperial responsibilities are kept in mind and as long as there is no vestige of misunderstanding about them beforehand on the part of any delegates who may come to England, then it is the plain business of the Viceroy (as it was not that of the Simon Commission) to commend "effective" Conference by any means calculated to remove unwarranted suspicions.

NO SHELVING.

There is and there can be no question of shelving the Simon Report. The mere fact, that Muslims have taken the trouble to master it, is the strongest possible argument for the dissemination of intelligible summary throughout India. The Report and Conference are complementary. There is no case at present for another Parliamentary debate on the meaning of words which can hardly fail to provide an occasion for mischievous speeches and give an entirely false impression of our divisions.

"RALLYING POINT FOR NERVOUS MODERATES."

The "Times" adds that Government in recent weeks have loyally supported the Viceroy, "man on spot", who thoroughly deserves their confidence. But is there not risk of their placing an unfair burden of responsibility on him if they come to depend on him not only for the current administration but for whole shaping of future policy? His advice is of immense importance, but it cannot cover the whole ground. Imperial Government should have an Indian policy of its own, broadly common to all parties in Britain. There is a limited but important body of men in every party with knowledge of recent Indian conditions and ideas of meeting them, which are not very far apart; for instance, Major Attlee, Mr. Hartshorn, Sir John Simon, Lord Reading, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Lord Peel and Earl Winterton. If they conferred periodically, co-opting former Indian administrators like the Marquis of Zetland and Viscount Goschen, there is no reason why they should not maintain such a general agreement among themselves as will provide the Viceroy with some indication of the best opinion in England and nervous and inarticulate Moderates in India with a rallying point.

DIE-HARDS PERTURBED BY VICEROY'S SPEECH.

LONDON, July 13.

The "Sunday Times" says that there is good ground for believing that unless the situation rapidly changes for the better, the Parliamentary Party truce over India may be broken at any moment. Opposition leaders are very much perturbed at some aspects of the Viceroy's speech and other matters relating to the Round Table Conference. It is felt that if the crisis is unavoidable, it is far better that it should arise immediately than after the Conference has met. It is understood that both the Opposition leaders very strongly hold that British representation at the Round Table Conference should be an all-party one, whereas Government are contemplating Government representation only.—Reuter.

(Through The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.)

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!

RALLY ROUND THE CONGRESS.

LET EVERY HOUSE BE A CONGRESS HOUSE, EVERY INDIAN A CONGRESS WORKER.

Join The Congress To-day

VICEROY'S PROPOSAL UNACCEPTABLE.

Bombay Merchants Condemn Liberal Attitude.

BAN ON DEALINGS IN GOVT. PAPER AND TREASURY BILLS.

A meeting of the Mahamandal was held on Sunday afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Mathurdas Kanji Matani. The discussion lasted for about four hours. Nine resolutions were passed. One of these gave a mandate to the affiliated associations not to deal in Government Paper and Treasury Bills. Another resolution condemned the Viceregal declaration of the 9th instant as unsatisfactory and expressed the opinion that no Round Table Conference would be acceptable without Mahatma Gandhi's presence and that those individuals who would attend it would do so in their own individual capacity and would be repudiated by the country.

A third resolution condemned the police excesses against Satyagrahis. By the fourth resolution the Mahamandal appointed a Committee consisting of the President, Prof. K. T. Shah and Mr. W. T. Halai to draft a representation to the League of Nations regarding the alleged assault on Red Cross men on Friday last. Another resolution suggested the desirability of stopping the importation of silver.

On the request of the Woollen Merchants' Association the Mahamandal accepted the advisability of having a continuous Hartal and gave permission to individual trades to commence such Hartal whenever they like.

At the meeting several speakers strongly condemned the comments of the "Scrutator" in the "Indian Daily Mail" of Saturday regarding the Azad Maidan happenings on Friday.

6 Months R. I. For A Lad Of 14

GAIBANDHA, July 11.

Bholanath Banerjee, aged 14 years, has been sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months under the picketing Ordinance.—Free Press.

"SPIRIT OF DYER STALKING THE LAND."

Govt. Is "A Factory Of Lies," Says Neogy.

The following are extracts from Mr. Neogy's speech in the Assembly on the vote of censure against the Simon Report:—

Mr. Neogy said that the Viceroy had emphasised his determination to fight the civil disobedience movement. "This is nothing but the spirit of Dyer, the spirit of Jallianwallah Bagh that is stalking the land. To-day, Jallianwalas are being enacted all over India. If the Home Member pretends ignorance I can only say that he is not fit to discharge the obligations of the office he holds, and I do not consider him loyal to the Viceroy in his desire to promote an atmosphere of peace and goodwill in this land.

"REIGN OF TERRORISM."

My experience in Bengal enables me to bear testimony to the reign of terrorism that is going on there. Government, instead of prosecuting papers for publishing stories which the Government thought were incorrect had gagged the Press. Here is a picture in a paper showing a boy of ten unconscious because of the use of his hunting crop by the District Magistrate of Midnapur. Has the Government prosecuted the paper for saying so and proved it to be untrue?"—

POLICE "EXCESSES."

Continuing, Mr. Neogy referred to the non-official Inquiry Committee set up into the firing and police excesses in the sub-division. The President of the Committee was Mr. J. N. Basu, President of the Indian Association, a Liberal politician about whose position the Law Member present in the House would bear testimony. This Committee, of which the speaker was a member and Secretary included no Congressmen. The members were all opposed to civil disobedience.

The Committee when it visited the village was arrested on the plea that it was inciting the people (cries of "shame, shame") and an innocent person following the Committee was assaulted. Later,

(Continued on page 7.)

12 PERSONS JAILED AT SHOLAPUR.

SHOLAPUR, July 13.

Judgment has been delivered in the case in which twelve persons were tried on several charges in connection with the burning of six toddy shops in the recent riots at Sholapur. The Magistrate has convicted all the accused and sentenced them to terms of imprisonment varying from four months' rigorous imprisonment to two years' rigorous imprisonment. One of the accused was a leader in the recent mill strike, one was a school teacher and one was described by the Magistrate as being guilty "of many dangerous exploits in the riots."

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate said the prosecution story was a continuous story of breaking up of liquor and toddy shops with stones and crowbars, spilling of liquor and destroying barrels by fire and in other ways. The Magistrate added: the evidence showed that there was no communal tension as twenty-two of the witnesses were Hindus and twelve were Mahomedans. One of the Hindu accused cited two Mahomedan as his witnesses.—A. P.

B. P. C. C.'S NEW PROGRAMME.

—:o:—

Congress Week Commences To-day.

APPEAL TO CITIZENS TO ENROL AS MEMBERS.

(THROUGH BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.)

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to observe the week beginning with to-day as 'Congress Week.'

Congress Week will be inaugurated by a meeting to be held at 6-30 p.m. in Azad Maidan (Esplanade Maidan) under the chairmanship of Mrs. Hansa Mehta today.

We appeal to the citizens of Bombay to rally round the Congress by helping us to enrol as many new members as there are adult citizens.

CONGRESS WEEK PROGRAMME.

'A' Ward, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday:—On Tuesday meeting at Dwarkadas Lane at 9 p.m.

On Thursday meeting at Koliwad Maidan, Colaba at 8 p.m.

On Saturday meeting at 6 p.m. (Place will be duly notified.)

'B' Ward, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday:—Tuesday meeting at Kharek Bazar at 8-30 p.m.

Thursday meeting at Muslim Rashtriya Seva Mandal at 9 p.m.

Saturday meeting at Vadgadi at 8-30 p.m.

'C' Ward, Wednesday and Friday:—Meetings at 9 p.m. (Will be duly notified).

'D' Ward, Wednesday and Friday:—Wednesday at New Chikalwadi at 9-30 p.m. and Friday Chakatwadi at 9-30 p.m.

'E' Ward, Wednesday and Friday:—Places and time will be duly notified.

'F' Ward, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday:—Tuesday 8 p.m. (duly notified).

Thursday 9 p.m. Matunga.

Saturday at 6-30 p.m. (duly notified).

'G' Ward, Tuesday Thursday and Saturday:—Tuesday 8 p.m.

Thursday 9 p.m. cancelled.

Saturday (Places and time will be duly notified.)

R. T. C. FRAMING A DOMINION CONSTITUTION, IS A MYTH.

Do Not Fool India, Says Mr. Churchill.

LONDON, July 12.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in a speech at Waltham Abbey declared: "No responsible person supposes for a moment that the forthcoming Round Table Conference can produce Dominion Status for India, or that Dominion Status is likely to be obtained within the lifetime of anyone now living.

If that is true, there is no advantage in encouraging false hopes. The only result of it is to weaken confidence which the people of India have reposed in British word.

It will only cast them back in anger and despondency when they find that phrases have been used, however honestly and sincerely, to which they attached one meaning but to which different meaning was attached in Britain."—Reuter.

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For First Sixteen Words

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For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.
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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.
Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES for the Ganges Weaving & Knitting Mills, Co. Ltd. Buxar on decent salary in all Sub-division and District towns for sale of stylish, Swadeshi Hosiery piecegoods. Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR, enclosing two annas stamps for full particulars.
A 1168

WANTED—A New BUSINESS ORGANISER with good local connections, required by a Swadeshi Life Office. Excellent opportunity for ambitious man with organising capacities. Applications, which will be treated in strict confidence, should supply full information as to age, experience and salary expected to Box No. 94, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1157

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the Swadeshi Sabha. Previous experience of cloth selling and knowledge of Gujarati essential. Salary Rs. 300. Those getting Rs. 250 and under or whose last salary was lower than Rs. 250 need not apply. HONORARY SECRETARY. Swadeshi Sabha, Mirzapur Road. Ahmedabad.
A 1152

WANTED—A competent INDIAN SPINNING MASTER for an up-country Mill. The applicant must have thorough knowledge of theory and practice. Apply Box No. 93, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2792

WANTED—One GRADUATE, knowing Gujarati with Persian. S. language to give Private Tuition to one fourth Standard boy. Two hours daily from 5 to 7 p.m. Salary Rs. 20/ for two hours. Apply Box No. 84, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2770

WANTED—CANVASSERS on Commission to sell in spare time Fare Swadeshi Cloth, Sewing Thread, Hosiery, Sugar, Tea, etc. College students preferred. Parsee, Khoja, Christian, Bora, Mohommadan. Apply to CALICO-JUBILEE MILLS, Bombay 2.
A 1150

THE representative of a well established firm in Karachi is at present at Bombay for business arrangement with Indian Textile Mills and other Indian concerns and Indian Insurance Companies for the territory of Sind, Punjab and Baluchistan. Correspondence invited from interested firms to discuss matters personally. Apply Box No. 97, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2798

WANTED—In a Hindu family, a young man (married) to give tuitions upto standard IV and also to do Secretarial work. Apply Box No. 91, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2785

TELEPHONE No. 25741—Wanted a TAXI DRIVER, European or Anglo Indian preferred. See personally AMIN No. 8, Grant Buildings, Colaba, Bombay.
A R2746A

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On Salary and Commission or both for a big Life Office in Southern India. Special terms for guaranteed business. Apply Box No. 68, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
1125

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—HEAD SHROFF and JUNIOR CASHIER for our Banking Department, 2. Wanted a Capable BANK MANAGER. handsome salary offered to Respectable, influential, capable and Experienced hands. 3. Wanted AGENTS and Chief Agents throughout India to push on our Co-operative Loan scheme for the benefit of the Indian Masses. 4. Wanted experienced INSURANCE MANAGER for Fire, Marine and Motor Accident. For full particulars apply to:—The METROPOLITAN MUTUAL BANKING and ASSURANCE Co., Ltd., Amarchand Bldg., Balla Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY..

APPLICATIONS are invited from distinguished GRADUATES in Economics for the post of Secretary of the Swadeshi Sabha. Good knowledge of Gujarati essential. Preference will be given to those who possess previous experience in business and journalism. The Sabha will distribute pure Swadeshi Indian mill-made cloth to Agents for retail sales. Salary Rs. 500 and over accordng to qualifications and experience. Those getting Rs. 325 and under or whose last salary was lower than Rs. 325 need not apply HONORARY SECRETARY, Swadeshi Sabha, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.
A 1151

Matrimonial

WANTED—A suitable match for a Marwari, Garga Gotra Agrawal girl of a rich and respectable family, studying in the Entrance class and having proficiency in singing, swimming and riding, age, 13 years. Simplicity of the ceremony will be a condition. The girl will have quite a substantial sum as her personal property, but there will be no dowry, etc. Only those Agrawal having status and liberal, social national and religious views and only those who are strictly against Purdah System and whose female members also do not observe Purdah, and not belonging to Garga Gotra, need apply to Box No. 2565, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M 843

BRAHMIN aged 25. A promising highly qualified Engineer income Rs. 1,500 fair and athletic, wishes to marry a Hindu lady of any caste. Apply in confidence to No. 899, Post Box, Bombay.
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NEWLY BUILT VILLA, facing Sea, all latest conveniences passage servants room. Apply COOVER VILLA, Behind Collector's Bungalow, Pessy Road, Bandra.
C R6768

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WANTED—Self contained FLAT from Sandhurst Bridge to Parekh Hospital, Sandhurst Road, for Hindu family. Rent, Rs. 50 to 60 per month. Apply Box No. 81, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—Medical man to purchase old established dispensary. Terms moderate. Real bargain. Excellent chance to beginner. For particulars apply Box No. 88, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R. 2779

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P R2746B

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OIN Prof. AGASHE'S MATRICULATION. First year and Intermediate Mathematics classes Few more accommodated. Enquiries at Fanaswadi, Bombay 2.
E 2765

WANTED—STUDENTS. No matter where you live or what you do, we can train you by Post to be an ACCOUNTANT for Govt. Railway, mercantile services, etc to earn big salaries. Success guaranteed. Apply for free prospectus No. 145 to the Registrar. The India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.

Personal.

TINCORI MUKHERJI.—You know that your mother was seriously ill and when she found your letter, she had a relapse and has since been lying in a precarious condition without food and sleep. If you owe any duty to your mother return immediately otherwise you will not be able to see her again.—BEJOY PRASAD MUKHERJI, 41, Kamachha, Benares City.
P 1167

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JA R2746

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FOR SALE.—One 50 H.P. A. C. ELECTRIC MOTOR in sound working condition. Intending purchasers should apply to JEEWANLAL (1929) LTD., Post Box 2395, Bombay.
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PHARADI'S "URISTO" TABLETS —Specific for weakness, debility, Lassitude and Kidney and bladder troubles. Incontenance of urine, wetting the bed during sleep, white Phosphatic deposits in Urine, pain in the back, impotency, etc. Remarkably rejuvenating. 110 Tablets Rs. 2. S. BROTHERS, Chemist, Princess Street, Bombay.
T R2800

GANDHI CAPS—Made of good hand made cloth of different designs, white and coloured at Rs. 2/12 a Dozen. Size Assorted. THE SAREAN TRADING CO., Kasganj, U. P.
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WANTED—All to learn Touch Typewriting in a Month. Shorthand a Speciality. TYPEWRITERS All Makes Lowest Cash or Instalments. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
T R2802

GOOD CHANCES—SILKY MUSLINS. Universal stripes. Highly appreciated everywhere. Sample 12 yds. 45 ins. Rs. 7-8. Shirts box of 6, neck 15 inches Rs. 9. Postage extra. Money back, if unapproved. Gupta & Co. Chicacole City Ganjam District.
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T 1142

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY RECEIPT in respect of Ten shares Nos. 257267/76 of THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Manekial Jayanand has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

(Sd.) MANEKLAL JAYANAND.
Bombay, dated 12th July, 1930.
1163

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY morning, the 14th July, 1930, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 11th July, 1930.
1160

Public Notices.

DECCAN COLLEGE, POONA.

WANTED.—A DEMONSTRATOR in Physics in a non-pensionable post on Rs. 100 per mensem. The selected candidate will have no claim for pension or Provident Fund. Candidate should apply to the PRINCIPAL before 21st July, 1930, stating date of birth, caste, place of education, academic qualifications and previous teaching experience with copies of testimonials.

H. G. RAWLINSON.
Principal.
Deccan College, Poona.
11th July, 1930.
1166

STATE EXHIBITION, SRINAGAR.

FROM 15TH AUGUST TO 30TH AUGUST, 1930.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Companies and individuals in the line of amusement and entertainments for providing these in the Exhibition. The applicants should state their terms.

C. R. KOHLI,
Secretary, Exhibition Committee
1140

THE ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WVG. MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, on MONDAY, the 14th July, 1930, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st March, 1930.
(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the appointment of two Directors who retire under Article 113 of the Company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th July, 1930 to MONDAY, the 14th July, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th June, 1930.
1093

THE APOLLO MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Tenth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, on MONDAY, the 14th July, 1930, at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st March, 1930.
(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those who retired by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the appointment of two Directors who retire under Article 91 of the Company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint two Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th July, 1930, to MONDAY, the 14th July, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th June, 1930.
1092

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

The ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1930. The 21st of July is the last day for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's Office.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Offg. University Registrar.
Bombay, 7th July, 1930.
1131

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY, the 21st May 1930.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from Tuesday, the 1st July, 1930 to Tuesday, the 15th July, 1930 both days inclusive.

K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governor.
880

APPEAL.

YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL.

IT IS GIVING ENTIRELY FREE MEDICAL, SURGICAL, GYNAECOLOGICAL and DENTAL AID to the poor sufferers of all communities. This Hospital is a complete unit in itself. Treats a large number of indoor and outdoor patients. Your help is greatly needed. Address: SECRETARY Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road North Bombay No. 3.
1117

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JAMNADAS CHATURBHUJ and HEMRAJ CHATURBHUJ have contracted to sell to our client the Khot (farmed land, situate at Ghatkoper being plot No. 24 of the Ghatkoper Town Planning Scheme No. I (final) and all persons having any claim or interest in or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, possession gift, inheritance, loan or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at 6, Bell Lane Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1930.
LAKHIA & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys
1163

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of KHATAV SAMJI alias LADHA SAMJI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, widower, residing at Gaiwady, outside the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

(1) KANJI MANJI, (2) JAMNADAS KANJI, both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, the surviving executors named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed merchant and clerk respectively residing at (1) Old Hanuman Lane and (2) Kalbadevi Road respectively outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMOUNT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this tenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,

The 10th day of July 1930.
Messrs. FERREIRA AND VALLABHDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
1161

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 26 of 1929.

VAZIR HAJI CONTRACTOR of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, the sole proprietor of the Pioneer Film Co. and of the Excelsior Film Co., residing at Bhendy Bazar outside the, Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) AHMED KARIM and (2). GOOLAMALLY GOOLAMHUSSEIN MILLER, both of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitants, carrying on business in the name style and firm of Messrs. Ahmedalli and Co., at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Defendants.

and

Suit No. 151 of 1929.

VAZIR HAJI CONTRACTOR, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, the Sole Proprietor of the Pioneer Film Co. and Excelsior Film Co., residing at Bhendy Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1). AHMED KARIM and (2.) GOOLAMALLY GOOLAMHUSSEIN MILLER, both of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitants, carrying on business in the name style and firm of Messrs. Ahmedalli and Co., at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

and

(1). GULAMHUSSEIN VAZIR HAJI, (2.) SULEMAN VAZIR HAJI and (3) YOOSUF VAZIR HAJI, the last being a minor by his next friend and guardian the said Gulamhussein Vazir Haji, (4.) SAFIABAI, widow of Vazir Haji all of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitants, the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Vazir Haji residing at Nepean Sea Road, outside the Fort ..... Applicants.

Whereas by a Consent decree made in the above suit on the 12th day of April, 1929, it was ordered that the defendants do pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 22,250 by instalments and it was further ordered that in default of payment by the defendant of any of the amount or instalments on the respective due dates the balance of the decretal amount then remaining unpaid shall become due and payable forthwith and do pay interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 22nd day of April, 1930, the following moveable property belonging to the abovenamed 1st defendant was attached, namely, IN THE OFFICE AT GRANT ROAD NEAR MUZAFARABAD HALL:—Three writing tables, one Remington Typewriter, Two Shelves containing posters, one film rewinder with one spool, one wooden Cupboard containing some Comic reels, Blocks and Photo Cards, six chargse, Empty tins etc. IN ROOM:—One tin trunk containing film reels, one glass Cupboard containing booklets, one Shelf containing posters and three empty tins, etc.,

IN GODOWN AT GRANT ROAD, NEAR MUZAFARABAD HALL:—63 tins of film Rolls containing about seven films, viz., 1. Nundbatrisi (In six parts)—six Reels, (2) Debt of Sin, in 7 parts, seven reels. (3) Bande Matram Ashram 7 parts—Seven Reels. (4) Shah Jahan—8 parts—Eight Reels. (5) Sanyasi—3 parts six Reels. (6) Three copies of Chandravali 2 of 2 parts and 1 of 10 parts in all 26 Reels. (7) One Comic Reel. Two Reels extra. 3 empty tin boxes, one wooden shelf, one broken chair, one stool; AT PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT KHADAK: One small writing table, one centre table (Marble top), one large glass cupboard, one chest of drawers with dressing mirror, one almirah, two cane chairs, four chairs, one wall clock, one swing etc.

Now Notice is hereby given that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant of Sale of moveable property, dated the 28th day of May 1930, put up for sale by public Auction on Monday the 21st day of July, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S/T.) in the office and godown at Grant Road and thereafter at 4 p.m. at the place of residence of the abovenamed 1st defendant at Khadak, respectively, without the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Consent Decree, Interest, Costs of previous and of this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of Sale.

For further information and conditions of Sale, applications should be made at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay or Messrs Purnanand and Jasubhai, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1930
BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
1139

Amusements.

TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
at the
NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Rd. (Queen's Rd. End.)
Phone: 41561.

The GRAND PARADE
with
HELEN TWELVETREES
and FRED SCOTT
Talkie Picture
The finest talking picture ever shown in India.

Also showing
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

"ANYTHING ONCE"
The last comedy made by Mabel Normand before she died.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
MARIE PREVOST
in
THE NIGHT BRIDE
Proud Imperious, she travelled the road of strange adventure.

EMPRESS THEATRE
1, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SHAKESPEARE'S IMMORTAL COMEDY
THE
TAMING OF THE SHREW.
Featuring
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
and
MARY PICKFORD
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE.

Biggest Fight Thrill Since "The Spoilers"!
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
"THE YELLOW BACK"
WITH
TOM MOORE
TOM SANTSCHI
A love drama of stupendous power unfolded in flaming moments among the snowy wastes of the Great North-West
Also showing
2 Reels Funniest Comedy.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 51 CASES OF WIRE NAILS.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the Bombay Delhi Trading Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 14th July 1930 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort; the following:—

51 Cases each containing 16 Packets of 7 lbs. each (1 cwt.) Wire nails Chequered Heads, assorted sizes.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

HYDRAULIC OIL

Guaranteed, Safest and Surest Remedy to cure Hydrocele without an Operation in all its Stages. Rs. 15-8 per bottle.
Apply to—
S. SHERMAN, Ballabhanga (Faridpur.)

VASHO
MADE IN
INDIA

Washes Cotton Clothes without Labour. It can also clean Chinaware, Marble, Tile-floors, etc., beautifully by mixing the Powder in Warm Water, and washing with its Solution.
Obtainable from Chemists, Grocers and Stores.
Sole Agents:—
THE RESEARCH PRODUCTS CO., Alice Building, Hornby Road, FORT, BOMBAY.
Tel. 23736.
Surat Agent: Messrs. Jagirdar Dalal.
Karachi Agent: Messrs. Sind Swadeshi Stores, Ltd.
Poona Agent: Messrs. J. G. Padve and Sons.

HANDMADE KHADDAR

Pure white soft and durable best for shirtings, etc. Price Rs. 6 only per piece of 17 to 18 yards by 37in. Best coating Khaddar in fancy check designs, price Rs. 4-6 for one suit length of 7 yards by 37in. Postage and packing free. Money refunded if unapproved.
JAGANNATH CHAMAN RAM, Ludhiana (Upper India).

FIRST DAY EFFECT.

RAJRATNA.
(Reg.) No. 3680.
A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti No abstinence.
Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle of 90 Pills, Rs. 20. V.P. Extra.
RAMARATNA.
(Reg.) No. 3680.
For external application, to give increased nerve vigour.
Price: Sample Packet, Rs. 5 Full Size Bottle, Rs. 20. V.P. Extra.
Sthambhan Pills.
One hour effect.
Price: Rs. 5 per Bottle. V.P. Extra.
TRY for other diseases our effective remedies. Weekly Medical Charges. Rs. 5 only. Postage Free.
Write for further particulars to
Vaidya Jayantilal Ambashanker.
Adishwar Building, Pydhoni Chawk, Bombay 3.
H. O. VADHWAN CITY.

WORLD CHALLENGED "TALISMAN"

This Kavacham has wonderful power which against all evils arising from planetary influences. A Divine gift with mysterious of producing a benign effect upon its wearer for health, happiness, prosperity, promotion in life, blessing with children and wealth. This Divine Indian Kavacham is prepared with exceptional, care and attention to Shastric injustions and gives potent relief from all diseases. And is a Talisman against influences of bad stars, spirits and apparitions. 5 questions futurity Rama Kavacha Gold Special Rs. 3|-. Hanuman Gold Rs. 5|- Silver Rs. 3|-.
A. V. ASHRAMAM NAGAVALLI, Bank Chicacole Ganjam Dt.

INDIA
EXPECTS EVERY MAN AND WOMAN BOY AND GIRL
TO DO THEIR BIT
IN THE STRUGGLE FOR
FREEDOM
STOP USING FOREIGN CLOTH
IF IT IS QUALITY YOU ARE LOOKING FOR, YOU WILL FIND IT IN OUR LARGE RANGE OF
INDIAN SILKS
(MANUFACTURED FROM PURE INDIAN SILK YARN)
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN BOYS AND GIRLS
SUITABLE FOR SUITS, DRESSES, SHIRTS, ETC.
LOOKS, FEELS AND WEARS BETTER THAN FOREIGN
PAY US A VISIT
INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AGENCY
READY MONEY MANSIONS, CHURCHGATE STREET.
Tel. No 25128.

THE TONIC OF 1930
Bring up your children on India's Products
Amrut Phamarcy's.
IRRADIATED VEGETABLE OIL
Containing A, b, c, d, e Vitamins prevents and cures childrens and every ones Cold, Constipation and Nervous Diseases.
Can be had at—Indo—German Trading Co., (A. M. Thakar).
VANMALI BHIKA & CO., Princess Street.,
WAGH & CO., Girgaum, P. Harkisandas & Co.,
Grant Road and other Chemists, and also at
AMRUT PHARMACY, NAGPUR.

Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College
DELHI.
Applications for admission in the Male and Female sections of both Ayurvedic and Unani departments should reach the office of the Principal by the 31st July, 1930.
Prospectus and admission forms sent free,
PRINCIPAL.

THAT GREAT MARKETING BOOK.
INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY 1930.
OFFERED TO YOU
The country's commercial and Industrial facts and Trade Lists have been brought together for your everyday use and Profit. Thousands of Industries in Trader's list, Thousands of Facts in the Market List, Thousand of Commodity references, Thousands of Industry references, Thousand of facts and Figures of Everyday necessity and Profit will be found compiled in this book of nearly 700 useful pages. Gilt lettered cloth bound Price Rs. 5 only. (Postage As. 8 extra). Half price to the Subscribers of 'Industry'.
A BOOK OF SUPREME UTILITY
Highly appreciated by Press and Public.
INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK DEPT.,
Keshub Bhaban, Shambazar, Calcutta.

Rise India and SUPPORT INDIAN CONCERNS
Established 1871.
Bombay Mutual
Life Assurance Society Ltd.
is an ideal one
Stood the test of 60 years.
100% increase all round in 1929.
All profits to policy-holders alone.
Bonus on Increasing Scale Since 1871.
For Particulars apply to
The SECRETARY,
278—Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

What the People Say

ANTI-DRINK CAMPAIGN.

—:o:—

A Suggestion.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In these days when there is a big movement against drinking and subsequently against the importation of liquors into India, some Agents of the foreign wine Merchants are busy at advertising for their imports of "drinks." Many posters are to be seen on the walls, stating 'Drink .'s Beer or Brandy' and so on, and big painted boards are erected in prominent places e.g. on the way leading to Chaupatty. Not only this but the busy canvassing Agents have painted on umbrellas the name of their drink and persons with those umbrellas open are made to go about. This is a fine way of advertising no doubt and many persons will be henceforth seen going about with the words "Boycott British Goods," "Don't Drink" written on their umbrellas and rain coats. But the purposes served by the above two examples are contradictory. It would be the height of injustice done to the cause of Anti-Drink Campaign if the advertisements referred to above are allowed to flourish. It is not that the campaign is against Foreign Liquors only. The Manufacturers and advertisers of Liquors in India also to be dealt with, with equal vigour. I beseech all those who are capable of stopping these things to try their utmost in this matter and foster the anti-drink movement.
—Yours, etc.,
A. B. DEODHAR.
Bombay, July 4.

MUNI RAMVIJAYJI'S SPEECH

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There appeared in your issue of to-day an article on the effect that the Jain Muni Ramvijayaji preached on this Wednesday against Khadi-wearing and takli-spinning. May I who was all the time present to hear his preaching attempt at disclosing what is the fact?

On Wednesday it was a Jain holiday from which the Ashadi Chaumasi commenced. So the Muni Ramvijayji preached mainly on Tyag (restriction on worldly objects). He said that especially in this season one should give up all other superfluous things of the world and commit oneself to what is quiet necessary. Now this naturally includes the advice of Sd. Vithalbhai Patel of not buying new cloth.—Yours, etc.,
KANTILAL CHIMANLAL SHAH
Bombay, July 10.

NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TORIES AND LIBERALS.

—:o:—

An American View.

—:o:—

Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Editor, "Unity", Chicago, publishes a letter from India, with the following editorial comment:—

This letter presents clear evidence that conditions in India are much more terrible than rigorously censored newspaper dispatches permit us to know. We agree with our correspondent in his reference to MacDonald and the Labour Party. We bitterly disappointed in the Indian policy of the present British Government, and count this one of the most disillusioning and tragic events in our expeience. We cannot see how MacDonald's policy differs one iota from what would have been the policy of the Tories if they were in office to-day.

KHADI WEAVING.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At present thousands of "taklis" and wheels are at work and naturally yarn is being turned out in good quantity. It may be that all the yarn may not be quite fit for weaving, the spinners being beginners. So far almost all spinners on "takli" and "charkha" were using mill slivers. Mr. Jerajani, refuses to weave the yarn turned out of mill slivers. On principle he is absolutely justified in doing so. But what about the enthusiasts who have spun quite a lot of yarn out of mill slivers? They were under the impression that they could get "Khadi" prepared out of their own yarn and enjoy the luxury of using their own cloth. They now feel disappointed when they find that it is not possible to get their yarn woven at least in Bombay. Some Bohra gentlemen gave the public to understand that they would weave any sort of ytrn, but on inquiry it is found that they are prepared to weave socks, ties, etc., out of such yarn. Things like these hardly attract self-spinners, who would like to have cloth pure and simple. I know of spinners, who would begin turning larger quantity of yarn if they are ensured that their yarn could be easily woven at moderate rates. There are, therefore, two ways to get out of this trouble. One is that Mr. Jerajani, that is, the All-India Spinners Association, should weave the yarn made out of even mill slivers for a given period and not thereafter. This way the spinners will discontinue using mill yarn henceforth. The other way is that some association or "mandal" should undertake weaving such yarn at resonable rates. If there are such weaving centres in Bombay, they may kindly inform the public through your columns.

This matter is urgent and requires immediate attention of "Khadi" lovers.—Yours, etc.
M. G. DAVE.

MEERUT DEFENCE FUND.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We were a little surprised to come across a "disclaimer" signed by 12 of the accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case, stating that the appeal for funds recently issued over the names of Messrs D. R. Thengdi and K. N. Saigal was made without their knowledge and that the said treasurers represented "only a fraction of the accused".

We are not concerned with that part of the disclaimer where the signatories, including Mr. Bradley, have given a certificate of good conduct to their "sole treasurer" Mr. Bradley. Nor do we consider it necessary to advise the public —in the words of the disclaimants —"to beware of the attempt of a few individuals actuated by personal motives". The public are quite competent to judge for themselves. As a matter of fact there would not have been any necessity for this letter at all if the twelve signatories including Mr. Bradley "the sole treasurer" had not indulged, quite unconsciously, we believe, in a few terminological inexactitudes.

The facts of the case briefly stated are these. Mr. B. F. Bradley does not hold the Defence Fund account at the Allahabad Bank "on behalf of the accused". It stands in his personal name. For reasons which need not be entered into here, it was suggested by the majority of the accused that the money be transferred to an account named the "Meerut Conspiracy Case Defence Fund" and be jointly operated upon by Messrs. Bradley and K. N. Saigal. On Mr. Bradley refusing to do this, the majority of the accused elected Messrs. D. R. Thengdi and K. N. Saigal as Joint treasurers after asking Mr. Bradley to reconsider his position or in the alternative to cease to spend any money out of the Fund. He refused to "recognise" the majority decision and has since been operating the fund without the knowledge and consent of the signatories. He has also closed the Defence Office in Meerut and dismissed employees without our knowledge. We, therefore, have made arrangements with the Allahabad Bank for opening an account in the name of the "Meerut Conspiracy Case Defence Fund" to be jointly operated by Messrs. D. R. Thengdi and K. N. Saigal on behalf of the accused in strict accordance with the decisions of the Majority, and not of "a mere fraction."

In our present circumstances it is extremely difficult and awkward to carry on this unpleasant controversy particularly at this crisis in the country. But as Mr. Bradley and his companions who, of course, are not actuated by personal motives, have chosen to take this attitude which does very little justice to them as well to us, we trust you will give this letter of ours as much publicity as the "disclaimer".—Yours etc.

1. D. R. Thengdi.
2. K. N. Saigal.
3. Dharani Goswami.
4. Kishori Lal Ghosh.
5. Viswanath Mukerjee.
6. S. Huda.
7. A. A. Alwe.
8. L. R. Kadam.
9. Gopendra Chakraberty.
10. Gauri Shankar.
11. R. Mitra.
12. Gopal Basak.
13. S. N. Banerjee.
14. S. A. Dange.
15. G. R. Kasle.
16. S. H. Jhabvala.

MEERUT, July 7.

REV. JOHN HOLMES.

His Interest In India.

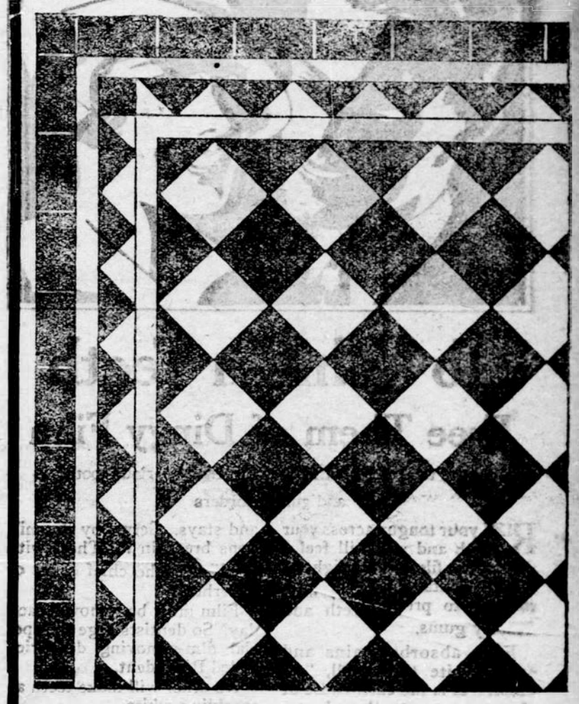
—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am in receipt from an unknown correspondent of a large bundle clippings from your paper and other sources, giving me first hand information of events in India. I am asked by my anonymous friend to acknowledge these through your paper, and to state If I desire to receive further material of this kind in the same way.

May I state herewith my gratitude to my correspondent, and ask that he continue his favour? I can and will make good use here in America of anything he may send me.—Yours etc.
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.
"Unity".
New York, June 12.

THE BIGGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.



Beautiful Floors.

WHICH house would you occupy in preference —a house with indifferent "kutcha" flooring, or one with clean, shining, and decorative tiles? The answer is fairly obvious. It is not only for its natural beauty that you would choose it, but from the points of economy and cleanliness as well. No dust-catching mats or expensive carpets, which need daily cleaning and dusting and frequent replacement.

That is the question which all quick-thinking and progressive property owners are to-day answering by getting their houses paved with modern, sanitary and beautiful tiles, and the best, strongest and most economical are produced at
THE ELEPHANT GLAZED TILES FACTORY
144, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, BOMBAY 17.
Showrooms:—2, Bruce Street, BOMBAY.
Branches:—
LAHORE CANTT. AHMEDABAD MADRAS.
Ganga Ice Factory Build., Punch Kuwa, 113, Armenian Street.

NO "PURNA SWARAJ"
WITHOUT
Industrialising your poor Benighted Mother-Land.
You serve nation by encouraging Indian Concerns. Here is the opportunity for safe investment in a purely Indian Concern,
"INDIAN CINE-PHONOGRAPH LTD.,
POONA 1."
CHAIRMAN:—The distinguished Indian Leader: Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta.
The Company will manufacture Gramophones and produce Indian Films of Historic interest on a sound scale.
For full particulars, please apply for Prospectus. Application from influential gentlemen for selling Shares invited.

THE PRABHAT
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
AN OPPORTUNITY TO GOOD WORKERS
WANTED AGENTS AND PROVINCIAL AGENTS
Throughout India on liberal terms.
Good workers need not waste their time and energy under Chief Agents.
Be an Independent Worker.
Apply Immediately :—
The Prabhat Insurance Co., Ltd.
Yusuf Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

To Whiten Teeth

Free Them of Dingy Film

And thus protect them against many serious tooth and gum disorders

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

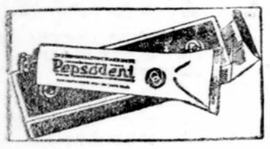
Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

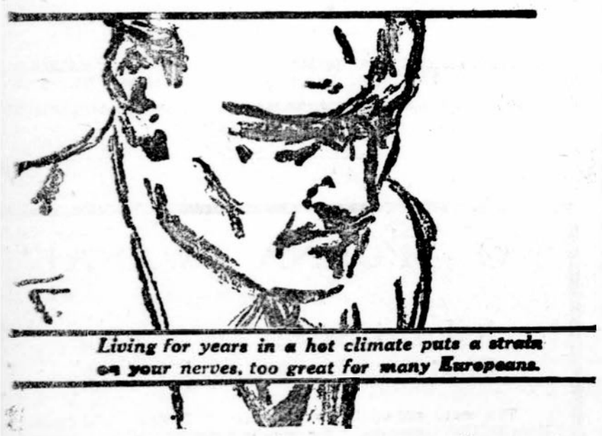
Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.



E-21-B

"All in"?



Living for years in a hot climate puts a strain on your nerves, too great for many Europeans.

THAT feeling of being "dead-tired" shows clearly that you are using up the last reserves of strength and energy. You are nearing the danger-zone, you are unnecessarily risking a serious break-down.

The energy you get from your regular diet is apparently not sufficient to pull you through the day without fatigue, or nervous over-exertion. You must have either more rest, or an extra infusion of strength.

Start taking Sanatogen. Every particle of this strengthening food — containing albumin and phosphorus — creates energy and vitality. A few teaspoonfuls after each meal, will nearly double the amount of energy-giving elements absorbed into your system.

When you use Sanatogen you will be able to work better and to enjoy your life to the full again. You will no longer be "all-in" after the day's work.

Slowly but surely your vitality will increase, your nervous resistance will be strengthened. Sanatogen will have given you a new reserve of strength filling you with youthful vitality and vigour.

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PEPS

THE NOVEL BREATHE-ABLE TABLETS.

All medicine-dealers sell Peps at One Rupee a bottle. E.P. 205

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

July 11.

Baron Cornegie, Morrison, Durban.
Fiume, Enrico, Venice.
Varela, Ramsay, Busreh.
Clan Macbride, Johnson, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

July 12.

Stolzenfels, Frizins, Karachi.
Argenfels, Ziemmerman, Hamburg.
Dogra, Carvello, Java.
City of Salford, Gout, Liverpool.
Sado Maru, Uchino, Kobe.
Jalaputra, Trick, Moulmein.
Jilavihar, Matches, Rangoon.
Fuime, Enrico, Kobe.
Simla, Johnson, Calcutta.

LOADING.

July 12.

Steamer Branksome Hall for Hull.
Steamer Rawalpindi for London.

S S Baron Cornegie:—The T M Co's steamer Baron Cornegie arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with a cargo of coal.

S S Fiume:—The Venice S N Co's steamer Fiume arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste with a general cargo and hence sh esailed yesterday for Kobe with same bottom cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Macbride:—The J F Co's steamer Clan Macbride arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Stolzenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Stolzenfels sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Argenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Argenfels sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S City of Salford:—The K N Co's steamer City of Salford sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Sado Maru:—The N Y K steamer Sado Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay habour for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalaputra sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Moulmein with ballast.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalavihar sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Dogra:—The T M Co's steamer Dogra sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Java with a general cargo.

S S Simla:—The G T Co's steamer Simla sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

SATURDAY, 12th July, 1930.

1 Fiume L Colombo 13-7 L T and M Italiana.
2 Rawalpindi London 26-7 M M and Co.
4 City of Salford Karachi 13-7 K Nixon and Co.
5 Argenfels, Antwerp, 12-7, L Edwards.
6 Canara Calcutta NF, M M and Co.
8 Sado Maru Japan 13-7 N Y Kaisha.
10 Karapara E Africa 30-7 M M and Co.
11 Hatimura, Hull, 15-7, M M and Co.
12 Stolzenfels Karachi 12-7, L
14 Khandalla, E Africa, 16-7, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Sumatra Maru, Kobe, 24-7, O S Kaisha.
2 Jalavihar Rangoon 13-7 S S N Co.
3 Barpeta, P Gulf, 16-7, M M and Co.
8 Alipore, Japan 20-7, M M and Co.
9 Branbrome Hall Karachi 22-7 J Finlay and Co.
10-11 Jalaputra NF 13-7 S S N Co.
16 Laxmi, P Gulf, NF, NF, R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Juliet NF 15-7 L Edwards Ltd.
B Dogra, Rangoon, NF, T M and Co.
C R Jaladuta Calcutta 16-7 Scindia S N Co.
D E Gazana Karachi 15-7 M M and Co.
F Alavi, Red Sea Ports, 15-7, T Morrison and Co.
K Vita, Busrah, 18-7, M M and Co.
M Barjora Busrah 18-7 M M and Co.
N Dalgoma, NF, NF, M M and Co.
Q Padua Cochin NF New B S Ltd.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Dalgoma 12-7-30.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.

Mooltan 18-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Trekane 25-7-30 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice 14-7-30 K N Co.
Hesien 25-7 J. F. Co.
Castalia 4-8 G. T. Co.
City of Benares 16-8 K. N. Co.
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. B.

FROM HAMBURG

Lanterfels 19-7-30 L Edward.
Altenfels 30-7 L Edward Ld.
Brounfels 4-8 L. Edward Ld.
Lichtenfels, 19-8, L. Edward Ld.
Trifels 30-8 L. Edward Ld.

FROM GENOA

Sumatra 10-7-30 M Italiana
Riow 19-7-30 T M Co.
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana
Arabia 22-7-30 M Italiana

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna 25-7-30 L T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk 13-7-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 3-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk 24-8 30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Newcastle 26-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Kimberley 15-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tottori Maru 16-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shizoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 17-7-30 N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru 25-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Morea 1-8 P. & O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 15-8 P & O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera 18-7-30 P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 15-8 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa 19-7-30 M M & Co.
Karagola 2-8 M M & Co.
Ellora 16-8 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON.

Rawalpindi, 26-7-30, P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Hatimura, 15-7, M M and Co.

FOR HULL.

Branksome Hall 22-7-30 J F Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Norunburg, NF, Volkart Bros.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Vita 18-7-30 M M and Co.
Barjora, 23-7-30, M M and Co.
Barpeta, 16-7-30, M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Alipore, 20-7-30, P and O S N Co.
Sumatra Maru, 24-7-30, O S Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla 12-7-30 M M and Co.
Khandalla, 16-7-30, M M and Co.
Karapara, 30-7-30, M M and Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

Jaladuta NF Scindia S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Canara, NF, T M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Fager NF, NF, F F Campbell Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi, 15-7-30, T M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Durendra, Calcutta, 15-7-30, M M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.

Rawalpndi, 16,687, Pitts, P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Hatimura, 4,158, Lamb, M M and Co.

FOR HULL.

Branksome Hall, 2808 Farguson J F Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Norunburg, Volkart Bros.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

Sumatra Maru, 4,272, Shenmura O S Kaisha.
Alipore, 4,231 Dawson, P and O S N Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Vita, 1,055, Beztargh, M M and Co.
Barjora, 1,877, Toresn, M M and Co.
Barpeta, 1,877, Partridge, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON

Canara, 3,884, Denbrook, M M and Co.
arpeta 18-7, Partridge M M . Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

Jaladuta 3089 Baker Scindia S
Khandalla, 3,329, Baird, M M and Co.
Karapara 3721 McLean M M & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Canara 3889 Danbrook M M & Co.
War Bharto, 3,410, Eldrige, A P and Co.
Jehangir , 2,157 Constantine, T M Co.

Baron Cornegie 1904 Morrison T M and Co.
Varela 1932 Ramsay M M and Co.
Clan Macbride J F Co.

EXPORTS.

July 11.

S S Nanurburg for Hamburg:—2100 cwts groundnut oil cakes J Travers and Sons; 1446 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Barcelona:—200 bales cotton raw C and Thackersey and Ltd; 800 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 825 bales cotton raw B Cursondas and Co.

For Marseilles:—265 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk:—6810 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 115 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Stolzenfels for Rotterdam:—52 bales cow hides D Abraham and Sons.

For Hamburg:—110 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—400 cwts crushed bones B Ardeshir and Co.

S S City of Salford for Liverpool:—8 bales wool raw M Nissim.

For Glasgow:—4 bales hide fleshing A Dawn and Co.

S S Hatimura for Havre:—28 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Branksome Hall for Dunkirk:—1650 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 25 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co; 330 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Hull:—2002 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

For Ghent:—675 bales cotton raw F F Campbell and Co.

For Barcelona:—28 bales cotton thread waste M Chandulal and Co; 2150 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 1950 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 4000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 650 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 900 bales cotton raw B Cursondas and Co.

S S Alipore for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Sumatra Maru for Shanghai:—525 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 371 bales cotton raw Nissho Co. Ltd.

IMPORTS.

July 11.

S S Jaladuta, Agents S S N Co., from Moulmein:—21846 bags rice 34985 pieces teak scantlings 58 pieces J W squares 1093 pieces teak planks.

From Rangoon:—36 bales cotton 19794 bags rice.

From Cochin:—33 bundles mats 29 bags singer 210 bundles coir rope 1616 bundles coir yarn.

From Calicut:—471 jottas coir rope 151 jottas coir yarn 1667 bales cotton.

S S Alipore, Agents M M and Co, from Osaka:—25 cases amorces 14 cases jeans 194 cases glass ware.

From Kobe:—47 cases canvas shoes 10 cases silk yarn 10 cases glass ware.

From Shanghai:—150 bags sesamum seeds 1506 bags peas 4385 bags beans 190 bags tea 175 cases cotton yarn.

From Singapore:—2000 bags sago flour 1686 bags rattan.

From Penang:—132 cases tea 148 bags betel nuts 402 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo:—276 bags tea, 143 bags tallow, 40 cases wool.

S S Sumatra, Agents M Italiana and Co., from Genoa:—54 cases silk 169 cases silk yarn 26 cases preserves 180 cases vermouth 90 cases wine 72 cases machinery 21 cases cotton and woollen slaids 58 cases cotton 540 drums dyes 410 drums chemicals.

From Catania:—1560 bags sulphur 80 bags lemoah.

From Naples:—1399 bags potatoes 95 cases silk yarn 46 cases springs 200 drums chemicals.

From Marseilles:—101 cases cloves, 45 cases indigo 33 cases wine 50 cases gum styrax 300 pieces tiles 365 drums chemicals 30 bags glue.

From Leghorn:—90 cases pickfang materials 104 pieces marble

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INDIAN FOOD

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Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

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Over ONE CRORE.
Total Assets.
Exceeds ONE CRORE.
Last Bonus (Quinquennial.)
Rs. 100, per 1000.
(Endowment Assurance.)

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for nourishment and sweet nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porage Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce. Scott's Porage Oats are splendid for strength and vigour grand for brain.

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FROM THE RAYS OF THE SUN
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SPECIALLY MADE FOR US
RESISTS THE BRIGHTEST GLARE
COOLS AND REFRESH THE EYES
SLIGHTLY TINTED.
Can be worn over your usual glasses
IN VARIOUS TINTS AND STYLES
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Is a keynote of success in life Worried and weak Man and Women will be delighted to know that Elixir Nervans which is a well-known and well tried tissue builder have improved the personal appearance of thousands by 100 p.c. A through course of three bottles will show a marked difference in your appearance and be assured that our guarantee backs you. Price Rs. 5|- per bottle V.P.P. extra. Available from all leading chemists or from:—

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Juror's attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Columns.

FOR DESH SEVIKAS.

All Desh Sevikas are requested to be present to-day at 3 p.m. at the Congress House without fail.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a few samples of "Boycott Stamps" with Gandhiji's photo prepared by Messrs. M. Vadilal & Co., 32, Bhangwadi, Bombay (2). They are priced at As. 12 for 100; Rs. 3 for 500 and Rs. 5 for 1000.

SHRI KASHI VIDYA PITHA.

Shri Kashi Vidya Pitha reopens on July 17th in Benares Cantt.

The School department also opens in Benares on the same date. Applications for admissions should be sent to the Registrar, Kashi Vidya Pitha before 17th inst. Deserving students are given scholarships.

ADVOCATES' SAYAMPHERI.

Advocates practising in the Police Courts and the Small Causes Court will start on a Sayampheri (Evening prayer procession) to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. from the Congress House. The route fixed for the sayampheri (Evening prayer procession) is the Girgaon Back Road, C. P. Tank to Bambakhana. All advocates are requested to assemble at the Congress House at 8-45 p.m. to-day (Monday).

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

—:o:—

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.

The following shows the net profits of the Imperial Bank of India for the half-year ended 30th June 1930 and their distribution:

	Rs.
Net Profits for the half-year ended 30th June 1930	65,58,900
Brought forward from 31st December 1929	15,26,200
Total	80,85,100
The Governors have declared a dividend of 16 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax absorbing	45,00,000
Transferred to Reserve Fund	5,00,000
Transferred to Pension Funds	3,36,000
Carried forward	27,49,100
Total	80,85,100

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY YOUTH LEAGUE.

There will be a meeting of the Girl Students of the Chanda Ramji High School, Nathibai Thakersey High School, Ram Mohan English School, Rashtriya Kanya Shala, Vanita Vishram and Chikitsaka Samuha, in the Jinnah Hall, to-day (Monday) at 5 P.M. (S.T.) to discuss the question of stirting a "School Students' Union."

7 MILLS TO CLOSE DOWN ON AUGUST 1.

—:o:—

Notices have been posted on seven mills to the effect that the working of them will be temporarily suspended from August 1 owing to trade depression, and work will be resumed only when normal conditions assert themselves. 15,000 operatives will, as a result, be thrown out of employment. The names of the mills concerned are as follows:—

Jamshed Mill, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Assur Virji Mill, Ruby Mill, Union Mill, Bomanji Petit Mill and the Manockji Petit Mill.

INCOME-TAX and SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
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(Regd.)
Without operation, cures—Piles Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free Booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Maff" Kandi.

BOMBAY, M. L. C. PLEADS FOR MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

Dr. Nariman Says He Is Country's Best Policeman.

POONA, July 10.

At Friday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council Dr. R. T. Nariman (Bombay South), moved: "This Council recommends to the Government of Bombay in view of the great necessity for restoring peace in the country and to avert a political deadlock and to create a favourable atmosphere for the Round Table Conference to release Mahatma Gandhi without delay."

Dr. Nariman, in the course of his speech, said: "To call the present national movement in India a seditious movement is a gross perversion of facts. No one can deny the fact that the political situation in the country is very serious to-day. It needs the greatest statesmanship and far-sightedness on the part of the Government to cope with it. I consider it my duty to sound a note of warning to Government that repression is no remedy for the present political unrest in the country. On the contrary such repressive policy of Government is responsible for making the situation worse.. The mass of the country can no longer tolerate the police and military excesses committed in different parts of India, and in this Presidency in particular. These excesses to my mind have added fuel to the fire of agitation, increased the number of extremists and led to greater and greater efforts at defiance of the extraordinary and ordinary laws.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

"There are differences of opinion, proceeded the speaker, "as regards the civil disobedience movement launched by Mr. Gandhi. A few consider it a mistake, but some people think it inevitable as it is the only means of fighting their cause as all the constitutional methods, hitherto adopted by them for the last four decades, have been absolutely ignored. The present campaign of civil disobedience and the boycott of British goods is the only weapon left in the hands of these law-abiding and unarmed people of the country in order to make it impossible for Government to govern, and thereby to attract attention to the oft-repeated demand for freedom and justice. What else can the Indian people do under such woeful circumstances, may I ask my honourable colleagues? So far neither the Liberals, Moderates nor Independents have placed before the nation a more effective scheme to gain national freedom. It is a serious mistake to disregard Mr. Gandhi as a leader of the nation. If you feel the pulse of the nation you will find that, notwithstanding the differences of opinion amongst the politicians of India. Mr. Gandhi is held in the highest esteem by all classes of people in India and abroad.

A GREAT BLUNDER.

"Government has certainly made is great blunder by imprisoning him under a century-old enactment, depriving the country of the leader who was the best policeman and whose influence was the greatest restraint upon the forces of violence. The reason why the commercial and industrial classes have joined in this civil disobedience movement is that they feel that the political discontent in the country has deepened owing to the economic exploitation of India for the benefit of Great Britain, coupled as it is with political and military domination. The economic depression already very bad, is getting more and more acute as a result of this political muddle. Government must clearly understand that complications have arisen which can never bee done away with by repression and by a violent display of physical power. Such complications can only be cured by a real stroke of statesmanship, appealing to the heart and imagination of the people by acknowledging their right to frame their own constitution. India is now united in her demands for freedom from the foreign yoke, to which she is at present subjected. This demand is an expression of a spirit of nationalism, and it must be granted gracefully, the sooner the betttr. An eyewash is useless and crumbs are now no longer acceptable. It is high time that British redeemed her former pledges and by so doing reclaimed the loyalty of India's millions by accepting India and her peoples as free and equal partners within the British Empire thus forging links of friendship and loyalty which may ensure an everlasting peace."

KHUDAI KHIDMATGARS ARE NOT "RED SHIRTS"

—:o:—

Interview With Peshawar Prisoners.

NO INVITATION WAS SENT TO TURANGZAI.

AMRITSAR, July 10.

Sardar Kehar Singh Kesari, Editor of the "Kripan Bahadur", who was just released from jail, issued the following statement:—

Before leaving the jail, I interviewed Khan Abdul Gaffur Khan of Utmanzil and his friends from the Charsadda Hahsil, Mr. Ahmad Shah, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Abdul Akbar Khan, Syed Lal Badshah, Ali Gul Khan of Peshawar and others about the various questions put in Parliament regarding the spread of Communist propaganda among the Khudai Khidmatgars, otherwise called the "Red Shirt" organisation by the Government and particularly with regard to the motion for adjournment on this point moved by Earl Winterton.

SOCIAL SERVANTS.

The reply they gave orally amounts roughly to this:—The Khudai Khidmatgars were originally volunteers for social service, but lately they took up political work also. They strictly adhered to the Congress pledge of non-violence and spreading Congress propaganda in the rural area. Their uniform was originally white but as it got soiled soon, they had it dyed which is really now purple and not red. This was only by chance and the choice of colour had nothing to do with Communist ideas. As a matter of fact neither he nor any of his friends had ever met or talked or corresponded with any Communist agent.

They were all big landholders with a great stake in the country and Bolshevik doctrines will not possibly appeal to them or to their co-workers. It was an attempt on the part of the Government to connect their peaceful movement for the freedom of India on the lines chalked out by the Congress with Bolshevik influence, simply with a view to find an excuse for the doings of the Government agents, whose real object was to crush the Congress movement in the province.

NO TRUCK WITH HAJI.

It was equally false that those or any of the Congress organisations carried on any negotiations with the Haji of Turangazai. That was against their principles and this had never even thought of that. The Haji was an exile from the British territory for the last 16 years and had fought them 3 or 4 times already on his own account and even now was fighting the Government, on his own initiative and not on invitation from any Congressmen.

Sardar Keshar Singh further informs the Press that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan of Utmanal, though classed as 'A' Class prisoner, has not been allowed any interview with any of his relations at all. Nobody had information about it until his nephew actually went all the way to Gujarat to be informed that the Frontier Government had prohibited all interviews with him.—Free Press.

PRINCES UNITED ON SIMON REPORT.

—:o:—

SIMLA, July 13.

Surprise is expressed in well-informed circles at the report appearing in some papers that the Rulers and Ministers who are now meeting at Simla are divided in their opinions in regard to the Simon proposals. The report is quite inaccurate and misleading. It is understood that the Conference has reached complete agreement on all important questions.—A. P.

PLEADER SERVES NOTICE ON POLICE OFFICERS.

—:o:—

For Trespass Without Warning.

JESSORE, July 11.

It is understood that Babu Bejoy Kumar Basu, a Pleader of the local Bar, served notices on Mr. Yusuff, Deputy Police Superintendent, Babu Manindra Nath Ghose, Inspector, and Surendra Nath Bose, Constable, claiming damages of Rs. 1,100 for tresspass without warning into the inner apartments of his house on the night of June 10, when at the head of an armed police force they raided the house on the plea that the Congress volunteers were hiding there. It has been intimated that unless they pay damages proceedings will be started against them in a proper civil court.—Free Press.

LIBERALS' ATTITUDE CONDEMNED.

—:o:—

Gahrwal Demonstration At Dadar

A huge demonstration was organised at Dadar on Sunday afternoon in honour of the Gharwalis and to congratulate the Satyagrahis and members of the public who were victims of police assaults at Bori Bunder on Friday last.

TWO PROCESSIONS.

Two processions numbering about 2,000 each, consisting of Vanar Sena, Cyclists, and men and women started, one from De Lisle Road and the other from Mahim.

Both the processions terminated at Tilak Maidan, Dadar, where a huge public meeting of 15,000 was held. Mr. Naravne, Vice-President of Dadar Ward Congress Committee, presided.

Mr. Naravne congratulated the residents of Dadar on organising the demonstration.

THOSE GALLANT MEN.

Mr. Kabadi said that while the history of India was being written on the Azad Maidan, there were three gallant gentlemen of Bombay sitting in Simla who were talking about the Round Table Conference. Out of this three, Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar were certainly responsible for the sufferings of the young men. For, most of the youths in Bombay at least learnt their lessons of patriotism from those leaders.

PEOPLE'S TRIUMPH.

Prof. Jani congratulated those who were suffering in the cause of the country.

Mr. Altekar of Wardha, who is a member of the A. I. C. C., expressed his admiration for the courage and sacrifice with which Bombay was carrying on the fight. It had removed the general impression that Bombay was an emporium of foreign goods.

Mrs. Kamalabai Prabhu, Mrs. Shantabai Vengasarkar, Mr. Kethi and some other speakers also addressed the meeting.

BOMBAY JAINS' PROCESSION.

—:o:—

To Propagate Swadeshi.

With a view to promote Swadeshi propaganda, a Jain procession was organised on Sunday. Most of the prominent Jain merchants, jewellers and other leaders participated in the procession which numbered about 5,000, of whom more than 1,000 were women.

A motor bus and two carts carrying water accompanied the procession, which was headed by three bands of different Jain volunteer corps.

With propagandist banners and placards, and singing national songs, the procession passed through Kalbadevi, Lohar Chawl, Jhaveri Bazar and Mandvi, where it terminated at the Kutchi Dasa Oswal Wadi about 1-30 p.m.

ORDERLY PROCESSION.

The procession which was half a mile long marched in files of four deep, on one side of the road so that the normal traffic was not blocked at any place.

At the junction of Abdul Rehman Street and Tamba Kanta, near the Imperial Bank, the procession halted to allow the anti-Congress Mahomedan procession to pass through its ranks. There was no incident or clash between the two processions.

VANAR SENA.

4,000 boys and girls of the Vanar Sena rallied at the Gowalia Tank Maidan on Sunday morning. After parade and drill, they went to Babulnath Road where they were given sweets by Mr. Mulraj Kursondas.

They then marched in procession through the principal streets passing by the Congress House, after which they were treated to a free cinema show at the Krishna Cinema.

ANTI-CONGRESS PROCESSION.

—:o:—

Jeered By Muslims.

A procession of about 300 Mahomedans was organised by the afternoon. Led by Bhonga Pinjara and his son, Yusuf Pinjara, they carried banners bearing the Crescent in red and green and shouted incoherent slogans like "Shaukat Ali Zinde-bad", "Congress Murda bad" etc. while in the same breath they shouted the National Slogan "Inquilab Zinde bad". The procession started from Bhendi Bazar and ended near the Police Commissioner's office at Crawford Market. They were not taken seriously by even the Mahomedan public who showed their disapproval by jeering and ridicule.

—:o:—

Allahabad, July 13.—Two more arrests were made here in connection with picketing of schools.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA NEWS IN BRIEF.

RAIGUNJ, July 11.

The Raigunj Congress Office was searched this morning and all books and papers were taken away. No arrests were made.—Free Press.

SYLHET, July 12.

Since the opening of the N. C. College, it is being picketed daily and since the 9th instant, lady picketers have been taking a leading part in picketing, by posting themselves in both the main approaches of the College.—Free Press.

JHULNA, July 11.

Under the auspices of the Mahaswarpasha Congress Committee vigorous liquor shop picketing is going on at Doulatpur. Sixteen arrests have been made by the Daulatpur Police.—Free Press.

CHAPAI, July 11.

Six Congress volunteers were arrested to-day at Chapai-Nawabganj (Malda) for picketing the Excise and foreign cloth shops. Picketing is going on in spite of Section 144 Cr. P.C.—Free Press.

SYLHET, July 11.

Sjt. Dhirendra Nath Das, Editor, "Congress Bulletin," has been sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.—Free Press.

PABNA, July 11.

Three students of the Zilla School, it is understood, have been asked to take their transfer certificates owing to their alleged participation in picketing the school on the last hartal day.—Free Press.

SYLHET, July 11.

Sjt. Deoraka Nath Datta, President, and Debati R. Das, member of the Sunamganj Civil Disobedience Committee, and Sjt. Nomesh Chandra De, Muktear, Secretary of the Sonanganj Congress Committee, have been arrested under Section 136.—Free Press.

SYLHET, July 11.

Sjt. Jatindra Mohan Das, Officer-in-Charge, Sunamganj Satyagraha Committee, has been arrested for displaying Congress Bulletin before his office.—Free Press.

PURULIA, July 11.

The house of Moulvi Ibrahim Aizh Rathu Khan, a Congress worker, was searched by the police and a piece of paper written in Urdu was seized.—Free Press.

PURULIA, July 11.

The young men of Raghunathpur were tried and convicted to 4 and 6 months' rigorous imprisonment respectively for causing annoyance to Moulvi Latiff Khan who went to Raghunathpur for making anti-Congress propaganda. Their trial was held inside the Purulia Jail by Mr. Taylor, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate.—Free Press.

PANDIT SUNDERLAL ARRESTED.

—:o:—

For "Criminal Trespass."

ALLAHABAD, July 13.

Pundit Sunderlal, Dictator, Sjts. Reshodeo Malaviya, Captain of volunteers, Chunderkant Malaviya and Padmakant Malaviya, a son of Krishnakant Malaviya, were arrested this morning under Section 447, I. P. C., for criminal trespass in connection with demonstration at the Government College on Friday morning.—A. P.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 11.

The Yarn Market has continued to remain dull and lifeless during the week without any improvement in demand or in the prices. On the other hand in some cases prices have declined further in the absence of satisfactory offtake and due to further sharp decline in Cotton. On the whole the tendency is distinctly bearish with very limited business passing. As usual in declining markets, there has been a loss of confidence amongst the buyers and enquiries and orders from up-country markets have been considerably reduced. In who is the Creator of all mankind many cases up-country buyers have sent to their Commission Agents in Bombay to resell some their purchases marketably and this naturally makes the dealers more nervous. Some of the dealers have accordingly been pressing sales of their holdings which naturally makes the position much worse in the present circumstances. The political situation in the country continues to be as bad as before and the latest pronouncement from the Viceroy has not produced any confidence amongst the general public. On the whole, business conditions in Bombay are generally very unsatisfactory and if no improvement comes in during the next few weeks in all probability Bombay business community will have to face a serious crisis unprecedented in the history of this great commercial city.

ENGLISH YARNS:—These are more or less neglected and even in spot prices have been declining and dealers have been losing heavily. Forward business is almost at a stand-still.

JAPANESE YARNS.:—Prices have declined further owing to further arrivals and limited demands. Forward prices are very low and attractive, but business is very limited. Sampin and Exchange are very irregular.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS:—There is no improvement in the situation as yet and although a moderate demand continues to remain for Southern Indian Markets, prices realized are not satisfactory. There has been some slight improvement in the Punjab markes, but the sales are yet very limited. Forward prices remain unchanged and many Makers have been now sending consignments with a view to continue sales of their qualities.

INDIAN YARNS: In the absence of satisfactory demand from all quarters and in view of the pressure of sales from some of the Mills owing to accumulation of stocks, prices have been steadily declining and even at low prices our Mills are not in a position to effect satisfactory sales. It is understood that some of the Mills have been suffering very heavily and have given notices to their staff as well as to the labour that if business does not improve they will have to close down from the 1st of August. This is indeed alarming and if things do not show any improvement in the next few weeks, it is quite possible that some of the Mills will have to close down sooner or later. Deliveries are very limited both in yarns and cloths and as cotton prices have been declining any early improvement seems to be out of question. On the whole the general Trade conditions do not seem very hopeful at least in the near future.

BOYCOTT AND SWADESHI.

(BY SUNDER KABADI.)

It is hoped that the following suggestions will be found useful for consideration by those who are engaged in the boycott campaign and in the development of Indian industries. They are drawn up to facilitate the working out of the Boycott Movement on a speedier and more effective scale.

We are of the opinion that

(1) the Boycott activities for obvious reasons should preferably be kept aloof from the Congress organisations;

(2) the Boycott activities should be carried out by themselves in some suitable place apart from the Congress House:

(3) it is necessary to state exactly and correctly just what is to be boycotted and what is to be bought by the Indian public, and

(4) it is necessary to definitely outline a plan of work on a strict businesss footing with accurate records of every transaction and activity.

PLAN OF WORK

(1) There shall be a Committee for the whole of Bombay call the Boycott and Swadeshi Committee (or any suitable name). The Committee to consist of 3 representatives from each ward and 3 representatives from each of the suburbs. 2 representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Millowners' Association, B.P.C.C and other allied organisations.

(2) In each Ward, there shall be sub-committees appointed by the Parent Body. These sub-committees shall be directly responsible for the work to be done in each Ward under the instructions of the Parent Body.

(3) The Parent Body shall appoint the following Departments:

(a) Research.
(b) Intelligence.
(c) Propaganda.
(d) Establishment.

(4) The Research Dept.—Will collect various statistics as regards imports and exports. It will also concentrate upon giving historical reliable data as regards the progress of commerce in India as far back as can be traced. It will compile an All-India Directory of Indian industries, etc. It will further give in parallel columns the figures of trades of foreign countries, pointing out the factors contributing to their rise and fall, if any.

Intelligence Dept.—Will issue booklets, leaflets, magazines and other printing material about Indian industries and the injury caused to them by the imports of foreign goods. It will organise study classes and lecture tours illustrated by lantern slides, etc., covering various districts and mofussil, towns. It will publish a weekly and if possible an all India monthly. It will also draw up questions for members of local and central legislatures.

Propaganda Dept.—Will arrange the following:

(1) Boycott Day once a month.
(2) Street processions on every Sunday and if possible on other holidays;
(3) Theatrical performances, tableux, variety entertainments and cinema films (specially) prepared for the Committee)
(4) Advertisements in newspapers, on street walls, in cinema and theatre houses and on other advertising spaces "Boycott British Goods" "Buy Indian Goods."
(5) Visits to merchants and citizens to Buy Indian Goods.
(6)

Establishment Dept.—to take steps to

(1) Establish Swadeshi Bazaars every month in different ward.
(2) Establish Swadeshi Museum, a permanent Exhibition in Bombay
(3) Establish Swadeshi shops in different Wards and localities to sell goods at popular prices on the lines of American (Woolworth) Stores in America, England and Germany.
(5) "Each Department will be in the charge of four different people."
(6) The Ward Sub-Committee will devise ways and means to secure the co-operation of the following organisations working in the respective wards for the present boycott movement and also such other institutions interested in the matter:

(i) Prabhat Pheri,
(ii) Vaner Sena,
(ii) Desh Sevikas,
(iv) All-India Spinners' Association (Mr. V. V. Jerajani),
(v) Takli Association,
(vi) National Militia,
(vii) Muslim Volunteer Corps,
(viii) Nation! Boy Scouts
(ix) Youth Guards,
(x) College Students,
(xi) Christian Nationalist Party,
(xii) Parsi Rajkiya Sabha,
(xiii) Rastrya Stree Sabha.

Also St. Brotherhood, Muslim Students' Union, Parsee Asstn. etc., etc.

The work may be started immediately. The staff for the purposes may, in the beginning, consist of one paid Secretary, one shorthand typist, two clerks, and two peons.

July, 9.

BOMBAY DOCTORS' PROTEST.

An American Journal's Question For Mr. MacDonald.

The New York "Nation" writes:

The First Volume of the Simon report is out at last and appears to be heralded by all sections of the British daily press as epoch-making. It does not contain the promised definite proposals which are to be published in the second volume two weeks hence, but it does declare that "progressive realization of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the Empire" should be the goal of British policy. This is interpreted to mean dominion status—but only after a long period of evolution and further tutelage. Ancient social and economic customs are correctly blamed for most of India's ills. The report is thoroughly temperate and friendly in spirit, but the question whether India will longer accept government by England is another matter. Certainly there will be no adequate representation of India at the proposed Round Table Conference in October unless the promise of dominion status is clear, unequivocal, and convincing, and fixed for an early date.

Startling, indeed, is the news that comes from Bombay that the native medical profession there has declared a boycott against all British medicine. These doctors are very largely graduates of British universities. In general assembly by unanimous vote they have decided to use hereafter only non-British drugs. Th significance of this action lies in the fact that it is a protest by this learned profession against the "violations of the laws of humanity committed by government authorities in different parts of India against non-violent Indian men, women, and children during the present non-violent struggle for national liberation.' More than that, the profession has appealed to the Swiss Federal Council to appoint a commission of inquiry into these violations of the laws of humanity and has called the attention of the Red Cross societies throughout the world to the "atrocities perpetrated by the government." This is confirmation of the charges of horrible cruelty reported from Indian sources which we have been reluctant to believe and to report. We do not see how Mr. MacDonald and his Government can now fail to make immediate answer to the world.

COMMERCE EXAMINATION RESULTS 1930.

D. COM. (I. M. C.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1930.

THE BUREAUCRACY'S DEFENCE.

—:o:—

In their statement defending the declaration of the Congress Working Committee the Government of India alleged that the Congress was tending more and more to violence. They sought to prove their allegation by citing two instances. One was "persistent propaganda" by the Congress among transborder tribes inciting them to attack British India. But since it was merely "believed", we need not take the allegation seriously. The other instance, however, was positive. It was regarding Midnapur in Bengal where, according to Government, all sorts of atrocities were committed by Congress volunteers in cold blood. But the speech that Mr. K. C. Neogy delivered in the Legislative Assembly tells an entirely different tale—a tale of a "reign of terror" to which Mr. Neogy's experience bears testimony. The non-official Committee that was set up to inquire into the firing and alleged police excesses in the sub-division contained no Congressman. was presided over by Mr. J. N. Basu. President of the Indian Association, and a very moderate Liberal politician. Its Secretary was Mr. K. C. Neogy himself, a man opposed to Civil Disobedience. Yet as Mr. Neogy says: "The Committee when it visited the village was arrested on the plea that it was inciting the people and an innocent person following the Committee was assaulted." The Committee has drawn up a report, but it cannot be printed because "the Government's policy of gagging the Press was so complete." This incidentally illustrates how the Press Ordinance works to suppress truth. Mr. Neogy, however, read some extracts from the report. The villages were in a state of terror through alleged police terrorism. And "The Committee", said Mr. Neogy, "had evidence of women molested in the presence of a magistrate." All honour to Mr. Haig who realised the gravity of the charge and intervened by drawing attention to the Bengal Government's communique that "the enquiries showed these allegations about women were false." Mr. Neogy replied: "That communique is a lie. Let me publish this report and then you prosecute me for it instead of believing the communique issued from the factory of lies." Mr. Haig has not met the challenge beyond putting his faith in local Government's ability to answer them who would, in their turn, undoubtedly, put their faith in local officials, as the Madras Government did in spite of the Madras Corporation's protest and demand for an impartial inquiry into police excesses at Madras. All that is happening everywhere in India Mr. Haig either does not know or regards as no graver than "inevitable unfortunate incidents."

We have dealt at length with Mr. Neogy's speech about Midnapur, and his challenge to officialdom—which will not be accepted—because it proves how untrue the charge against the Working Committee and, in fact, the whole Congress movement is. Mr. Haig "freely admits that in the majority of cases the method has been non-violence", but he asserts that "there are cases in which non-violence has been a complete failure." Midnapur was an officially adopted instance. Mr. Neogy's speech gives a totally different version. It has also confirmed public belief in the necessity of impartial enquiries in every case "in which non-violence has been a complete failure." Meanwhile the ignorance that Mr. Haig has displayed regarding police excesses in Bombay, Bengal and elsewhere point only to one conclusion: "Haig Must Go."

Mr. Haig claims to be a devotee of moral force. Is this Home Member of the Central Government so very ignorant of the reality of the Indian situation as to be unable to appreciate that there is no force more moral than that of Satyagraha, based as it is on truth that he does not deny and non-violence that he "freely admits"? Mr. Haig further suggests—and there is a challenge also implicit in it—that the events of the last three months "are making it plain that the path which has been adopted by the Congress, of coercing the Government, is not leading to any successful conclusion." Is it the Congress that is coercing Government? He complains—which is, by the way, very amusing—that Congressmen "rouse the sympathy of a large number of people, who would not ordinarily sympathise with the Congress" when Government "resort to force." And yet he believes that Congress is coercing Government! He believes that "resort to force" is the only remedy and gently warns India to learn a lesson from "the events of the last three months." It is surprising that he himself has learnt nothing from the "events of the last three months", which have, among other things, brought to the Congress-fold persons like Pundit Malaviya, Doctor Besant, Mr. Hasan Imam and now Sir Ali Imam, an ex-Law Member of the Governor-General's Council.

The unsympathetic spirit that underlay the Home Member's speech must be carefully noted by those gentlemen who intend to support the Round Table Conference. It is clear that Government want to crush the Congress movement by force and because the Congress refuses to be crushed, Government are going to ignore Congressmen so far as the Round Table Conference is concerned. They are encouraged to do so by the volte-face of our Indian Liberals and their friends, a volte-face, which speakers at the Azad Maidan rightly described on Saturday as "treachery pure and simple and nothing short of it." They had better beware in time of the dangers of a wild goose chase. They must also take a warning from the article of the London "Times" and from Mr. Churchill who frankly denies that "the forthcoming Round Table Conference can produce Dominion Status for India or that Dominion Status is likely to be obtained within the life-time of any one living." If in spite of these warnings they insist on going to London they will be doing so in the teeth of India's opposition and will naturally be denounced as traitors to the country's cause. For, let them remember that they represent nobody but themselves and that the only man who can speak in the name of the Indian Nation is Mahatma Gandhi, the only organisation, the Congress.

LATHI CHARGES.

—:o:—

"The casualties occurred when the processionists refused to budge when ordered to disperse, most of them squatting on the road and calmly submitting to the lathi blows showered on them. The crowds became excited and tumultuous as these lathi charges were repeated. Each such skirmish was accompanied by a rush of stretcher-bearers and press and cinema photographers, giving the whole proceedings the appearance of a grim drama. Each one lasted only a couple of minutes but was immediately followed by a procession of stretcher-bearers who picked up the injured and put them into the ambulance cars, each car waiting for its full complement to run up to the hospitals."
—"Times of India" report.

We have advisedly reproduced the report of Friday's happenings near Azad Maidan. For, however under-stated the facts are, even officialdom will not quarrel with the report of our contemporary. Does officialdom realise that these 'lathi' charges widen the gulf of bitterness which unhappily exists between the people of this country and their present rulers? When processions are banned, is there no civilised method available to an "efficient" Government for dealing with those who defy the ban? Or is the public to understand that dispersal of disciplined men who remain peaceful, by the shower of 'lathi' blows, is recognised as a civilized method by the Government of Bombay? Particularly when those who defy police or magisterial bans do this in the spirit of the true Satyagrahi, what necessity is there for 'lathis'? On Friday evening Congress volunteers came up to the Azad maidan in small batches. The Congress Committee had requested the public not to join in the procession which was to be a mournful, silent one. Could not the police have arrested these Satyagrahi volunteers and marched them off to the lock-up? Or if that was not possible could they not have told their leaders that they and their batches were under arrest and asked them to report themselves—to be locked up as under-trial prisoners? The civil register can be depended upon for readily complying with such police demand. He is ready to be arrested. He courts imprisonment. The Commissioner of Police cannot complain that he has not enough police forces at his disposal to arrest tens or even hundreds of volunteers for the obvious reason that the difficulty does not exist. The practice as well as the theory of Satyagraha should by now be well-known to him. The Satyagrahi courts arrest. He never avoids or resists it. No police escort is necessary to lead Satyagrahis to the lock-up. All that the Commissioner of Police has to do is to inform the volunteers—no matter what their number—that they are under arrest and they will, of their own accord, go to the police station. The present method of the police of using violence against men who, even the "Times" admits, calmly submitted to 'lathi' blows, as if they were a riotous mob provokes more bitterness. Will Sir Frederick Sykes and his Government profit by the experience they have already had of the increasing political tension resulting from 'lathi' charges, a tension which is manifested not only in Congress circles but in quarters which have no sympathy with the Civil Disobedience movement?

"GANDHI IS WINNING."

—:o:—

"Gandhi is winning," declares an influential American journal which has been making a close and unprejudiced study of the Indian political situation and is able to realise its full implications and the chances of success of Mahatmaji's gospel of non-resistance making a wider appeal to his countrymen, although in America they suffer from the barrage of Indian official censorship. That Mahatmaji is winning can be seen from the increasing disgust with Government's repressive policy in sections of Indian political opinion which do not view with sympathy the Civil Disobedience movement. Leading men, who have held aloof from the Congress, are joining it. The younger generation of Muslims, as the denunciation of "older" leaders of their community by Calcutta Muslim youth indicates, view Mahatmaji's programme with admiration and sympathy. Numbers of them are joining the Congress. They will be encouraged in their work by the declaration of Sir Ali Imam that he has joined the Congress, following his distinguished brother, Mr. Hassan Imam. Mr. C. R. Reddy has resigned his Vice-Chancellorship of the Andhra University and sent a letter of poignant protest to the Governor of Madras. He found his office "neither a pleasure nor an honour in the midst of these agonies" and he criticised in language which has raised the ire of Madras officialdom and its supporters, the Anglo-Indian Press, the orgy of repression which insults Indian self-respect, puts vexatious restrictions upon the freedom of local bodies and seeks to stamp out the National movement by banning the use of Gandhi caps, putting an embargo in some district on the promotion of Khaddar and interfering with the elementary rights of a citizen of free speech and association. This spate of repressive measures in the Presidency of Madras, particularly in Andhra, is in harmony with the deluge of annoying official circulars in Bengal and other Provinces, asking people not to do this and that under pain of imprisonment—and what has been the result? The Congress has gained more adherents and even amongst those whose political outlook is clouded with communalist thinking, the sufferings of their countrymen have induced a searching of the heart, a desire to leave the narrow-minded orbit of sectarian prejudice. Some of these communalist leaders have been disillusioned when in England about British sympathy and good intentions. Mr. Javalkar's confession, after his return from a long stay in England, is illuminating. "Gandhi is winning."

TWO IMPORTANT STATEMENTS.

—:o:—

Is There Anything In Them?

(BY PAUL PRY.)

I dare say all the readers of the "Chronicle" are not expert politicians, skilled in unravelling subtle political problems. I am, however, sure that many of them have an intelligent grasp of the present situation to clearly follow the great events that are developing in this great country. I claim to rank in this class. Aided by your clearly expressed leaders, and to my mind, honest opinion on the burning questions of the day, I am at a loss to understand what has really captivated the Liberal leaders and others in the recent pronouncement of His Excellency the Viceroy. Like the man in the street, I crave from some enlightenment so that I may be able to appreciate the hidden meaning of His Excellency's statement, or, in the alternative, the real import of it. On reading it in the newspapers and trying to appreciate the enthusiasm and optimism of our local Anglo-Indian organ,—the "Times of India"—I cannot for the life of me realize what makes the "Times" so cheerful and opti-

(Continued on next page.)

HEARD IN THE HIGH COURT.

A WELCOME DECISION.

(BY X).

That Disciplinary Action—Judges and Government House—No Dinners and Dances—The Return of the Bachelor—Boycott in the High Court.

* * * * *

The announcement of the decision of the Chief Justice not to take any disciplinary action against the lawyers convicted of offences in connection with the present political movement, has been received in legal circles with much relief and satisfaction. It is no small tribute to the Chief Justice that nobody at the Bar expected him to adopt any other course. That was due in the first place to the favourable impression created by him on all since he assumed office, as a practical man with a cool head, and in the next place to the belief founded on the fact that a member of the English Bar freshly arrived from England, imbued with the liberal traditions of his country and of his profession and free from the narrow and soul-killing notions of the Anglo-Indian administrators and judges was certain to look at the matter in its proper light and take a wise and well-balanced view. Beaumont, C. J., has done that and has thereby earned the respect of all.

* * * * *

In the course of the great political struggle now going on many eminent lawyers have been sentenced to imprisonment all over the country, and though the sentences have been savage and almost vindictive in several cases, the offences in all cases have only been technical and involved no moral turpitude, having been committed not with any criminal intent, but only as a forceful method of bringing the grievances of the people to the notice of the rulers. For such technical offences, committed from motives of patriotism, these men are made to suffer like ordinary criminals and that, in all conscience, is more than their offence merits. There is, therefore, no need of heaping on them the further indignity and punishment of disciplinary action. That was the view taken in Bengal in the days of the Partition agitation and also during the present trouble, and should be recognised as the proper course to be adopted in all such cases.

* * * * *

In the days of the Irish Home Rule agitation many lawyers were imprisoned for serious offences, but no disciplinary action was taken against them and the same is, I believe, the case in all other countries.

* * * * *

Law and politics are closely allied; most lawyers are politicians—in fact, the leading politicians of most countries, will be found in the ranks of the lawyers. As such they are looked upon as a nuisance, and in subject countries as a curse, by the Executive, with the result that on the slightest pretext they are made to suffer for their political actions. The judiciary, however, should have nothing to do with a lawyer's politics or with his fights with the Executive, which should be treated as matters outside the scope of its authority—it is concerned only with the honourable discharge of his duties by the lawyer. If such a man has suffered any kind of punishment in the course of his political career, he should, far from being the subject of punishment by the High Court, be looked upon as bringing added lustre to a profession, the members of which, in all countries and in all ages, have been acknowledged to be the trusted and faithful guardians of the rights and liberties of the subject.

* * * * *

The last week-end was spent by the Chief Justice at Ganeshkhind as the guest of the Governor. It was right and proper that the newly arrived Chief of the judiciary should meet the head of the Government of the province and make his acquaintance. But it is to be hoped that this will not be the beginning of a series of visits by the judges to the Government House, either at Poona or at Bombay, for, to put it quite frankly, the legal profession looks upon a close social intercourse between the judges and the head of the Executive as undesirable. Not that the Governor is likely to discuss cases with the judges, it would be ridiculous to think so, but, the ground of objection is the frequent enjoyment of Government hospitality by judicial officers who, in these days especially, have frequently to decide cases between the Crown and the subject. I may, again, add that it would be ridiculous to think that a High Court judge's decision in such a case is likely to be influenced even remotely by the fact of his having tasted the hospitality of the Government House. But that is not the correct point of view to take. The matter requires to be looked at from a higher point of view and that is that there should be complete detachment between the Executive and the judicial officers of the Crown, and frequent dinners, lunches and weekends at the Government House are not calculated to preserve that detachment in the eyes of the public. And after all it is the public opinion that matters. I believe, however, that between two far-sighted and practical men such as Sir Frederick Sykes and Chief Justice Beaumont there is no likelihood of any cause for complaint arising on this score.

* * * * *

Talking of dinners and lunches, one is reminded of the circular going the round of the barristers for the last few days, inviting them to join a dinner to Kania J. on his acting appointment as a judge. Kania J, is a nice, pleasant fellow to whom nobody would grudge a dinner, but I have heard it suggested, in all friendliness, that this is hardly a suitable time for lawyers or for the matter of that, for anybody, to give dinners and enjoy themselves. We are all passing through terrible times, thanks to the repressive policy of the Government and the lawyers are nursing the sorrow of many a member of their profession suffering imprisonment for taking an aggressive part in the national movement. Such a time, it is said, is hardly one for dinners and dances, and many are inclined to agree with that view and see the dinner abandoned for the present at any rate.

* * * * *

It may be remarked in this connection that it was time the present highly objectionable practice under which dinners of the members of the Bar are arranged was put down, for it is nothing short of a scandal that it should be open to any Tom, Dick or Harry to put a circular in motion stating "It is proposed to give a dinner etc." without consulting anyone or taking the sense of the members of the Bar, and thereby create an awkward and unpleasant situation. It should not be permissible for any proposal for a dinner to be circulated until the Advocate-General has ascertained the views of a fair number of the leading members of the Bar. Had that been done in this case, I have no doubt that the result would have been as stated above,—many would have expressed their willingness to join in a dinner to their friend Sjt. Kania, but would have added that it was not desirable to hold a feast of lawyers at the present moment. Sjt. Kania would have heard with pleasure the willingness of his friends to give him a dinner and at the same time would have appreciated their common sense and good taste in postponing it for the present.

* * * * *

Our Bachelor Advocate-General has returned from Europe after his short holiday and has received a warm 'welcome back' from all. When he left for Europe he went with the good wishes of all that he would return as the first permanent Indian Chief Justice of Bombay—but the Fates decreed otherwise. The Bill which would have enabled the Government to appoint an Advocate as the Chief Justice of a High Court, never came up in Parliament. As a result, Sjt. Kanga has returned as he went, the Advocate-General of Bombay,—and a Bachelor, although no Parliamentary Bill was required to alter his latter status, had he chosen to do so!

* * * * *

"How is the Boycott progressing in the High Court?" That is a question frequently asked by people outside the Courts, and I am afraid the answer must be "very poorly." Khaddar and Gandhi caps, instead of increasing, are either stationary or decreasing. The 'talk' of Boycott has increased enormously but the 'Boycott in Action' is about as geat as Mr. Benn's 'Dominion Status in Action'! Business as usual is writ large on the High Court; nobody has heard of any suits being taken off the file and referred to arbitration, and as for "Boycotting Everything British," why, in the name of Captain Boycott himself, go and see the ennobling sight of Indian Solicitors in Khaddar or Swadeshi standing behind the English barrister and instructing him as if nothing whatever had happened! That's the stuff of which lawyer boycotters are made! You can almost see in your mind's eye the English barristers of Bombay, with the port passing round, holding their well-filled glasses, and drinking to the health of the Indian Solicitors with loud acclamations of "High Court Boycotter Zindabad!"

* * * * *

Have you heard this?—During the hearing of a case, the judge was much disturbed by a youth who kept moving about in the rear of the Court.

"Young man," he exclaimed, "you are making a good deal of unnecessary noise. What are you doing?"

"I have lost my overcoat and am trying to find it" replied the offender.

"Bless your soul" said the Judge in anger, "people often lose whole suits in here without all that fuss!"

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Significant.

Lord Passfield's reply to a deputation of the Jewish Board of Delegates who represented to him the utter dissatisfaction of the Jews in Palestine with the Government's suspension of 23,000 immigration certificates is significant. If in Arab quarters the reply can induce hopes that after all the Labour Government of Britain do desire to make an attempt to see fair between the two communities in Palestine, much of the Palestine discontent may subside. On the question of the abolition of the Mandate and the institution of Self-Government the Palestine Arabs will, of course, maintain their previous attitude. No political sops will induce them to swerve from the goal they have justly in view but Lord Passfield's reply to the Jewish deputation that a Jewish National Home must be built up consistently with the maintenance of Arab rights and that Jewish immigration must be determined by the "absorptive capacity" of Palestine should encourage them to press the British Government further and compel it to realise that only through the grant of genuine Self-Government to Palestine can all these questions be amicably settled.

The Wafd's Strength.

The disturbances in Egypt where the police under the orders of the new and unpopular Government are banning Wafd meetings only throw in greater relief the difficulties of the opponents of Nahas Pasha. The Liberal Party leaders hope, with the help of King Fuad, to continue in office at least for a time, directing their energy to making an attempt to convince their countrymen that the Nahas Administration would have found it exceedingly difficult to balance the budget and pull the country out of financial morass and sought refuge, therefore, in initiating legislation to which King Fuad was bound to object. But it does not appear likely that the people will be persuaded to believe this nor that King Fuad can continue to rule with the Parliament indefinitely prorogued. The Wafd's popularity is sure to increase owing to his latest unfortunate move and he will be obliged to take counsel with Nahas Pasha again.

Thou Shalt Not.

The "Patrika" has published a copy of a circular reported to have been issued by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal to all Government servants through the Commissioners. The circular is on the subject of the conduct of Government servants in relation to the Civil Disobedience movement and its allied movements. It gives a list of what Government servants must not do on pain of disciplinary proceedings, immediate suspension pending formal proceedings against them should such a step appear to be desirable to the officers-in-charge of departments. Among the commandments one forbids the "wearing of the tri-colour Swaraj emblem in any shape or form." "For these are the emblems of a movement whose object is the subversion of the Government which they serve and indicate their sympathy with that movement." We do not know why the all-knowing Chief Secretary is ignorant of the fact that this "Swaraj emblem" represents Indian "National and racial aspirations" and was accepted as such long before the Civil Disobedience movement was conceived. But "sympathy with the Civil Disobedience movement" is a grave danger. It is difficult for even a Chief Secretary, when faced with it, to retain ordinary historical sense.

Most Amazing Order.

But the Chief Secretary seems to have lost the ordinary sense of justice also. The last commandment says: "The attention of Government servants should also be drawn to the fact that they are held responsible for not only their own conduct but also for that of their family and dependents." We are amazed at the length to which the bureaucracy proposes to go in its campaign against the Civil Disobedience movement. This outrageous order is a clear indication of the official mind that it does not mind sacrificing even the innocent to gain its object. It has unhesitatingly decided to resort to a form of coercion the subtlety of which only aggravates its harsh injustice. Can any member of the bureaucracy say if a similar procedure can be dreamt of in England even for a minute? We have heard a good deal about that bogey, Communism. But we have yet to hear that a British Government—Tory or Labour—sought to lay it by holding Government officials "responsible for not only their own conduct but also for that of their family and dependents." We notice that the Government of India are aware of this order. Indeed, they demand immediate information if these orders are contravened by a public servant employed under the Central Government. Will Mr. Haig, or whoever is responsible for all this, read the Viceroy's statement when promulgating an Ordinance against the social boycott of Government servant and say if the circular is not a worse form of coercion?

WHY CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE WAS DECLARED ILLEGAL?

"C. And M. Gazette" Unwittingly Exposes Die-hard Plot.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore, which always accurately speaks the mind of certain high official circles in Simla says:—

There was little doubt whatever that the least expected was a pronouncement that Dominion Status would form the foundation of the forthcoming conference and the more optimistic followers of the Congress anticipated an amnesty of prisoners and an appeal for a cessation of hostilities. Instead the Congress has been ignored. His Excellency explaining that the present movement had for its purpose the coercion of the Government by mass pressure. The recent resolution of the All-India Congress Working Committee insidiously designed to seduce police and troops from their allegiance, has left no doubt as to the lengths to which the organisers are prepared to go and it was, therefore, found necessary to declare the body unlawful, putting it beyond the pale of negotiations, and His Excellency also endorsed the action of the servants of the Government, both civil and military, who have been doing their duty with steadfastness and courage. These features of the address can leave no doubt in the minds of those who follow the Congress that they cannot expect a hearing if they follow their present tactics. In future the Government will be carried on and negotiations will take place without taking into account this element which, finding it impossible to produce constructive proposals, has resorted to obstruction as the only means of making itself heard.

It may be possible that at the moment the bazaars of India ring with the word Congress, but this is the outcome of recruiting "volunteers" from among the street-arabs of the city, who for eight annas would shout any slogan. There is little doubt that they will soon tire and if the methods of dealing with them suggested recently by us were adopted, we feel sure that picketing would cease. The type of "volunteer" going to jail at the present moment hardly knows why he is there. When asked who he is, he says simply: Congress volunteer. When questioned as to what the Congress is, he cannot explain. He is a child and should be treated as such. And we adhere to the belief that if the law was so amended to give magistrates powers to have such ragamuffins caned—not flogged as understood by law—instead of sent to prison, the Congress agitator would soon find it difficult to obtain a following. It is obvious from the Viceroy's address that negotiations with left wing of the Indian nationalist party is out of the question, therefore it should be treated as irreconcilable and all measures possible taken to hamper its influence among ignorant people.

JAILED PRESIDENT'S PROPHECY.

Liberals Will Join Movement.

Sjt. Dhirajlal C. Modi, President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, issued the following statement after his arrest:—

To-day has been the proudest day of my life, when an ordinary individual like myself has had the privilege and the honour to add my humble quota in our present non-violent struggle for the freedom of the down-trodden millions of India, and in which struggle so many of my brothers and sisters have made and are everyday making tremendous sacrifices at the call of the motherland to the wonder of an admiring world, including our foreign rulers. With this realisation, I cheerfully go to jail, fully trusting that you will not at all flinch in your determination to carry on this struggle to its successful issue.

A WORD TO RULERS.

I will in all humility tell our rulers that this movement will not and cannot be crushed as they fondly but blindly hope for, by their present policy of repression or by their lathi charges against a defenceless and unarmed people, whose only crime is their intense love for their country and their grim determination to secure its freedom from foreign rule.

I will also remind our rulers that from the blood of martyrs and the sufferings and privations of the innocent millions of this land, there will evolve, in the inscrutable design of Providence, as it has evolved in so many cases in the history of the world, a new dispensation which will deal out a just and proper retribution to the authors of these sufferings and privations, a fact which our rulers in the pride of their power and glory do not or cannot visualise at the present moment.

To a true Satyagrahi, even the thought of such a retribution is forbidding and I will therefore say nothing more about it.

Lastly, it is and it will be my earnest prayer to the Almighty, while I will be in prison, that He may give you the strength and the will to carry on this struggle while our revered leader Gandhiji and so many of our patriots are in jail.

A PROPHECY.

To our Liberal and Mahomedan friends, who in their misguided optimism are inclined to go to the Round Table Conference, I will only say that they will soon be disillusioned, and will find that from the British Parliament down to the Officials of the Government in India, no one is prepared to comply with their demand. They will be sadly disappointed in their mission and will return to India with the conviction that after all, in spite of their denunciation, Mahatma Gandhi was right.

REPRESSION—THE WRONG REMEDY.

Christian Paper Condemns Govt. Policy.

The "Guardian," the well-known Christian weekly of Calcutta, writes:—

The situation unfortunately grows worse week by week in spite of the somewhat optimistic character of the weekly 'appreciations' issued by the Government of India to the Secretary of State. Every week sees a new Ordinance and an increasing number of quiet and respectable citizens in goal. Every week too sees the danger of an outbreak of violence coming nearer. The breach between the Government and the people gets wider and the determination of the leaders to secure a real measure of responsibility grows stronger. The tragedy of the situation is that all the time race feeling is becoming intensified, because with a few exceptions the British community ranges itself upon the side of Government in all acts of repression. Every day that the present state of things continues will make it more difficult for the India of the future to regard Britain as a friend and a partner. We wish to make it perfectly clear that we do not support the Civil Disobedience movement and have never done so, not because we believe that such a movement is in all cases opposed to the teaching of Christ, but because we have always believed that it was not necessary and that all the resources of reason and persuasion had not been exhausted. We still remain of the same opinion and would urge the Congress leaders even now, without any thought of prestige, to call off the movement and to attempt to attain their objectives by means of ordinary constitutional methods. We believe that in that case they would find both the Government and the British people responsive. They would still have in reserve the possibility of restarting the movement if their endeavours for a peaceful settlement failed. At the same time we are wholly opposed to the policy of Government thinking that their only duty at the present time is to preserve law and order and to wait till Mahatma Gandhi and his lieutenants call off the Civil Disobedience movement. That is altogether a wrong view to take of the duty of government. We are also absolutely opposed to the present methods of repression, the issue of numerous prohibitory orders and ordinances the indiscriminate beating of unarmed people, whether volunteers or passers-by, with lathis, and indeed the whole attempt to terrorise the people into submission. It is a method wrong in itself and also ineffective to achieve results that will be of any value of the Government. It is for the Government to make a definite move to end the present impasse and to give a lead to all the forces of reconciliation. The first thing to be done is to state unequivocally that the Government are prepared to help in the framing of a constitution with the objective of Dominion Status. To say merely that they will come to the Round Table Conference with open minds is the height of futility, especially after the impressive declaration of the Viceroy last October, and will certainly tend to create the suspicion that that declaration was not seriously meant, which we do not for a moment believe. The next thing is for Government to state frankly that they will be ready to give a full amnesty immediately the Civil Disobedience movement is called off. Both of these lie within the power of the Government and are necessary for any permanent reconciliation.

PREMIER ON INDIA.

—:o:—

Remote Chances Of Dominion Status.

LONDON, July 13.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald speaking at the Labour Rally at Crystal Palace, wished that those, who had the facility for believing things, had equal capacity to use their judgement in coming to conclusions about them. The serious state in India to-day was absolutely unnecessary. What was happening was only adding to India's difficulties and was not advancing India's chance of reaching Dominion Status.

A MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.

"Men with whom we wish to co-operate have had to be arrested for actions which, if they themselves had been responsible for a purely Indian Government faced with conditions such as those they have created recently, would have compelled arrest of people responsible for those conditions. The whole of this is a melancholy thing which is unnecessary".

Men who were going to be State Governors and responsible for administration ought to look ahead ando understand the conditions under which alone evolution and change were possible.—Reuter.

Attacking the Empire Free Trade policy, Mr. Macdonald said that believers in it had not been authorised by a single Dominion to engage in that propaganda. Every Dominion was developing on nationalist lines its own industrial and economic evolution. No member of the British House of Commons and no British Government could force an economic policy on Dominions in which they did not believe. The Labour Government would do its utmost at the forthcoming Imperial Conference to come to mutually advantageous economic arrangements with Dominions, which would benefit British working classes.—Reuter.

India Debate In Parliament.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 12.

Viscount Burnham's question in the House of Lords next Wednesday, will give rise to a debate which will be the first one to be held in Parliament since the Viceroy's recent declaration.

The Prime Minister will be asked in the House of Commons on Monday whether he proposes to give the House of Commons an opportunity of discussing the political situation in India before the House rises at the end of July for the summer recess.—B. O. W.

£35,000 FOR R. T. C.

LONDON, July 12.

Supplementary estimates of £2540,00 have been issued. They include £7,450 in connection with the changed administration of the Dominions office and £35,000 in connection with the Indian Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

DR. TAGORE PROUD OF HIS PEOPLE.

LONDON, July 12.

Berlin.—Dr. Rawindranath Tagore, interviewed, expressed pride in his people. Self-Government in India, he said, must accord with the character of Indian people. A suitable form could only develop out of an atmosphere of Indian life.—Reuter.

BLACK FLAG PROCESSION GREETS GOVERNOR.

—:o:—

Mass Meeting Before Durbar Hall.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SATARA, July 12.

Despite protest meetings condemning the presentation of addresses by local bodies, His Excellency arrived here this morning. At nine the national flag was publicly hoisted on the lamp post in front of Arthur Garden facing the new palace where the durbar was arranged. There was a partial hartal in the city. At eleven the black flag procession attended by hundreds with bare heads moved through different streets. Palace street and square was decorated with large Congress and black flags and buntings. Both on his way to the new palace and back to the residency the Governor was greeted with deafening cries and anti welcome demonstrations which proved successful beyond imagination. Simultaneously with the Durbar a huge mass meeting was addressed by the Satyagraha District officer Sjt. Relo and the Non-Brahmin leader, Spt. Bhau Patil as a protest. Tilak week commenced yesterday with distribution of alms to the poor and a flag procession. A mass meeting before the palace was addressed by Sjt. Satayalekar and Sjt. Soman asking people to complete the boycott programme during the week.

REPRESSION IN ANDHRA.

Nearly 2000 In Jail.

GUNTUR GANDHI CAP. SATYAGRAHA.

PROPOSAL TO MAKE IT ALL-INDIA QUESTION.

Mr. K. Subrahmanyam, Member, A.I.C.C., (Andhra) on the eve of his departure to Ahmedabad to request the Congress President to make the Guntur Satyagraha an All-India question has given the following statement to the press regarding the present situation in Andhra:—

The province of Andhra had responded to the call of the nation to its level best. Andhra has sent nearly 2,000 men to jail. Almost all the leaders have been jailed and all those whom the Government had suspected of taking lead are being arrested and sentenced under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Repression has been so strong that almost all organisers have been jailed and the people are beaten with 'lathis'. To-day terrorism reigns in Andhra. A citizen giving food to the Congress volunteers is jailed for abetting. A doctor offering to treat the wounded volunteers is arrested under Criminal Law Amendment Act, whether he belongs to the Congress Committee or not. A Bar Council appoints a Committee to enquire into the police excesses, the committee is brought under operation of Criminal Law Amendment Act and the meetings are dispersed. If and one uses a Takli he is brought unded the operation of Section 144. If one wears a Gandhi cap in Guntur he is imprisoned. The Collector of Guntur has declared that the National Flag was a symbol of assistance to an unlawful association so much so that the National Flag hoisted at Guntur Municipal office was hauled down. Section 144 was issued in all districts and there have been incidents when police opened fire in two or three districts. Almost all Congressmen except Mr. Kotireddy of Cuddapah, the ex-Deputy Leader of the Madras Swarajya Party and Mr. Harisarvothama Rao have been jailed and to-day you cannot see a Gandhi cap in Guntur. I have sent a telegram to Sirdar Patel and am meeting him to-morrow to make the Gandhi Cap Satyagraha an All-India campaign.

INDIA WANTS MORE TANGIBLE EARNEST OF BRITAIN'S GOODFAITH.

The Liberals Hope To Steer India To Justice Through Liberal And Conservative Opposition?

July 12.

"There is no doubt that the Viceroy's statement breathes the spirit of genuine good-will and the utmost sincerity. But these are impalpable and imponderable qualities, and India wants some more tangible earnest of the good faith of the British Government", observes Mr. M. C. Chagla in a statement to the press, and draws pointed attention to the difference in the phraseology of the Viceroy's October speech and the present, on the results of the deliberations of the Round Table Conference. Referring to this he says. "I am at a loss to understand how the Liberal leaders, especially Mr. Sastri and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, have found the statement wholly acceptable. I can understand the attitude of Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar who were perfectly satisfied with the announcement of October 31st, and who did not wish it to be in any way supplemented or explained. But the Liberals wanted an unequivocal declaration that the object of the Conference was Dominion Status, subject to temporary transitional safe-guards, to be agreed upon at the Conference itself. It would require considerable ingenuity and great mental agility to spell out of what the Viceroy said on the 9th July such an unequivocal declaration. Several of the Liberals also maintained that without the Congress the Conference would be well nigh futile. Has the Viceroy made any gesture which would lead the Congress to believe that there is a possibility of its reasonable demands being met?

LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES TO BE INVITED.

There is one point in the Viceroy's statement which seems to have escaped notice, but which is of such a far reaching character that it should be immediately cleared up. In the October Declaration it was stated that the basis of the proposals which H. M.'s Government would submit to Parliament would be the agreement that might be arrived at at the Conference between H. M.'s Government on the one hand and the representatives of India on the other. The language used now seems to be materially different. We are now told that spokesmen of Great Britain and India might take free counsel together upon the measure which H. M.'s Government would later present to Parliament: It will be noticed that a distinction is sought to be made between the spokesmen of Great Britain and H. M.'s Government. Who are to be these spokesmen? Is it contemplated to extend the personnel of the Conference by inviting members of the Liberal and the Conservative Parties? The London "Times" had made a suggestion some while ago that India should be treated as an Imperial and not a party question, and just as all the Parties had agreed to the appointment of the Statutory Commission, so they should be represented at the Conference, and consent to the decisions to be arrived at there. Is this suggestion going to be carried out? There is further support given to this view from a later passage in the Viceroy's speech. "It is the belief of H. M.'s Government that by way of the Conference it could be possible to reach solutions that both countries and all parties and interests in them can honourably accept and any such agreement at which the Conference is able to arrive will form the basis of the proposals which H. M.'s Government will later submit to Parliament." Therefore, the agreement has to be accepted by all Parties in England—not only the Labourites but the Liberals and Conservatives as well. In all conscience it would have been difficult enough to make H. M.'s Government realise the Justice of India's cause. Do those who will be at the helm of India's frail bark hope to steer it safe to harbour through the turbulent waters of Liberal and Conservative opposition?—A. P.

Birbhum Congress President Arrested.

—:o:—

SURI, July 11.

Sjt. Sarcar Chandra Mukherjee, President, Birbhum District Congress Committee, was arrested.

Picketing of Excise shops throughout the District is going on unabated and with great success.—Free Press.

SATYAGRAHA IN DHANDHUKA.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

DHANDHUKA, July 12.

The following were arrested at Dholera on the 10th instant. The police raided the Satyagraha Camp in the morning:—

(1) Natwar Lal Mani Lal Mehta of Ahmedabad batch; (2) Ashabhai Purshottam Das Patel of Ahmedabad batch; (3) Kaiyanji Angarhji; (4) Ghelabhai Mayashankar Pandya; (5) Dhanwant Rai Beni Shankar.

They were all sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Isani at Dhandhuka; all of them except Mr. Natwar Lal, who is in "B" Class, were kept in Class "C".

Mr. Bhagwan Das was arrested at Ranpur and sentenced to 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Six volunteers were arrested for picketing and delivering anti-Government speeches at Ranpur.

Mr. Samrat Lal Vaidya is arrested at Dholka for taking part in the Dhandhuka Parishad.

24 Undertrials On Hunger Strike.

—:o:—

GAIBANDHA, July 11.

24 under-trial prisoners who were being detained in the local jail, have, it is reported, gone on hunger-strike as a protest against the unsatisfactory quality of food supplied to them.—Free Press.

MORE RESIGNATIONS.

—:o:—

NARAYANGUNJ, July 12.

Two chowkidars and 20 members of different Union Boards in Vikrampur have resigned as a protest against the present repressive policy of the Government.—Free Press.

Arrested: What For?

—:o:—

SURI, July 11.

The District Magistrate and S. P. with a lorryful of constables visited Duraipur and arrested 11 persons, of whom three were released on bail.—Free Press.

HINDU ACADEMY DESERTED.

—:o:—

KHULNA, July 11.

The Daulatpur Hindu Academy reopened after the Summer vacation, but no students, it is reported, sat for the annual examination or attended the classes. The same has also been the case with the students of the Maheshpasha K. N. H. H. School.—Free Press.

INDIA'S OWN CONCERN

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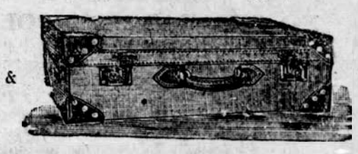
STRONG &  SERVICE-ABLE

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TWO IMPORTANT STATEMENTS.

(Continued from previous page.)

mistic over it. Like the enthusiastic parson who pauses at every step to invite us to admire the benevolence of the Creator in Nature, while ignoring its ugly side, the "Times," as usual with any official pronouncement, sees nothing but marvellous wisdom in the statement of the Viceroy. It invites us to consider the wonderful blessings in store for India if only the people are reasonable enough to have full confidence in him and trust in the British Parliament. The Viceroy desires us to expect great things from Parliament if only we put our confidence in the decision of the Round Table Conference which will settle the future destiny of India

VAGUE STATEMENTS.

A week ago, I and some friends were hopeful that in the two expected statements—that of His Majesty the King, and that of His Excellency the Viceroy, something important, clear, and decisive, for the country would be made which would satisfy all parties here. Both have failed to do it. With profound respect for His Majesty's statement, one realizes that it is nothing more than a reiteration of the usual sympathy which the English sovereigns generally entertain for India. If His Majesty, nimself, has this sympathy in full, (and no body doubts it), it is clear fom his speech that he does not think all Englishmen have it because he invites them to have a clearer understanding of India and more sympathy with her people to fully appreciate their aspirations. If after 150 years of British Rule here the British have not yet succeeded in doing this and must start doing it now, small wonder that we are now in the throes of a bitter conflict the sole aim of which is to assert the right of Indians as a free and respectable nation with equal status with the rest of the world.

THE TURKEY OF THE FABLE.

The Viceroy's statement is even vaguer. Despite the pleading of the official trumpeter of the bureaucracy, as Sir Dinshaw Watcha once described the "Times of India" despite its fervent appeal to all men and women of goodwill to believe in the sincerity of His Excellency the Viceroy and to digest the serious meaning of his statement, I cannot see anything in that statement to satisfy myself that at last something concrete and definite is in view. Many believe they do. At least so the Anglo-Indian papers assure us. Any how some of the Liberals appeared to have been so impressed by it, that without waiting even a moment for mature reflection, they have signed a manifesto in complete approval of it. This hasty act reminds me of a French fable—Le Dindon de la Fable—that is to say, "The Turkey of the Fable." Once upon a time the turkey was invited by the monkey to look through the magic lantern promising him that he would see most wonderful things. The turkey did look and strain its eyes and thought it saw something. Unfortunately it was all imagination as the monkey had forgotten to put on the light. All was pure darkness. The turkey was deceived by mere appearances. Are our Liberals destined to remain the turkeys of the fable in this affair?

A BAIT.

After all, what has the Viceroy said? Nothing definite. Only a reiteration of platitudes. Though we miss this time his favourite phrase "His steadfast purpose and strong determination to advance the cause of this country, etc." he has spoken only the usual polite words about the country and made vague promises. Boiled down it amounts to this:—If all the peoples here behave like good boys and stop playing mischief, some chosen ones will be invited to a Round Table Conference where most important things will be discussed and the future of India settled. Otherwise the Congress party will be ignored and only the good boys will make the trip. What they are going to decide there the Viceroy does not say; the British public also will not say. In fact no body knows what will happen there. After the discussion, whatever decision will be arrived at, it will be left to the sweet will of Parliament to settle the destiny of the country in the measure it pleases itself to do. Is this a straightforward business? Why cannot the Viceroy say once for all that the question of Dominion Status will be discussed and settled at the R. T. C.? Why is he or the responsible ministers in England afraid to commit himself or themselves to a clear and definite statement in this direction? One feels that in this move the Viceroy has played one of the clever diplomatic games for which the British are notorious all over the world. A bait has been thrown and woe to those who swallow it. They will be hooked and sorely disappointed.

"SPIRIT OF DYER STALKING THE LAND."

(Continued from page 1.)

the Committee members were released.

"GAGGING THE PRESS."

The Committee's report had been ready for sometime, but the Government's policy of gagging the press was so complete that not only not a single newspapcr in Bengal would publish it but no single printing press would print it. That was why Mr. Neogy said he had come to the Assembly to voice from his place his protest.

Mr. Neogy read copious extracts from this report of the Committee to put them on the record of the Assembly. He said the villages were in a state of panic through police terrorism. The Committee had evidence of women molested in the presence of a Magistrate.

Mr. Haig, Home Member, intervening drew attention to the Bengal Government's communique that the enquiries showed these allegations about women were false.

"A LIE."

Mr. Neogy: That communique is a lie. Let me publish this report and then you prosecute me for it instead of believing the communique issued from the factory of lies.

Mr. Neogy said that the conclusions of the Committee were that the people were non-violent and prepared to suffer the legal consequences of breaking the salt laws, but the Government resorted to terrorism. Mr. Neogy said: "The people were breaking only the salt laws, but the authorities had broken all the other laws including the law of humanity."

PROMINENT C. P. CONGRESS LEADERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

(Through District Congress Committee)

AMRAOTI, July 12.

Dr. Patwardhan, a prominent Congress worker of Berar and a member of the Berar War Council, and Dr. Soman, member of the Amraoti District War Council, were arrested to-day under Section 108, C. P. C. A bond of Rs. 2,000 each was demanded from them, but was refused. Both were taken in procession to the City Police Station. About 20,000 participated. Both the accused delivered speeches urging the people to remain non-violent.

Case Against C.I.D. Dismissed.

—:o:—

GUJRANWALA, July 10.

The case against Agha Rashid Ahmed, Inspector, C. I.D. who had tendered his diary in the case of L. Naranjan Das has been dismissed by the District Magistrate.—Free Press.

Bombay Presidency Committee On Depressed Classes.

RECOMMEND IMMEDIATE AMELIORATIVE MEASURES.

NO SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the educational, economic and social condition of the Depressed Classes and of the Aboriginal Tribes in the Presidency has been published.

The Committee was appointed in November 1928. The Members of the Committee were:—Mr. O. H B. Starte, I.C.S. (Chairman), Dr. P. G. Solanki, M.L.C., Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.L.C., P. R. Chikodi, Esquire, M.L.C., L. M. Deshpande, Esquire, M.L.C., Lt.-Col. Burfoot, Salvation Army; Bombay, A. V. Thakkar, Esq., I.C.E., Servants of India Society, A. A. Thorat, Esquire, Rao Saheb J. K. Mehta, Dangs Diwan and D. A. Janvekar, Esquire, M.L.C. Mr. Janvekar died and in his place Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri, M.L.C., was appointed. The terms of reference were:—"To enquire into the educational, economic and social condition of the Depressed Classes (Untouchables) and of the Aboriginal Tribes in the Presidency and to recommend measures for their uplift."

The Report deals in detail with the problem of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes in the Presidency excluding Sind. The problem of the Depressed Classes arises largely from the peculiar position they are made to occupy amongst the people of the Presidency. They form a large part of the total population as in the Presidency proper they number about 1,476,000 out of a population of 16,012,342. It is difficult to define exactly the position of this large body of people. Notwithstanding the fact that it has the culture of the Hindu community, notwithstanding the fact that it observes the religious rites prevalent in the Hindu community, and recognises the sacred as well as the secular laws of the Hindus, and celebrates the Hindu festivities yet as a mere touch of the Depressed Classes is held to cause pollution which the orthodox Hindus are taught in the name of religion to avoid as sin, the Depressed Classes are obliged to live in a state of isolation from the rest of the community. The effects of this isolation have been disastrous both to the 'Untouchables' as well as to the orthodox Hindus. It has prevented the two from working as a single unit. There is very little interrelationship of that praiseworthy unity of purpose and welfare or loyalty to public ends, or mutuality of sympathy, which goes to make up an ideal society.

ABORIGINAL TRIBES.

The problem of the Aboriginal Tribes is not less essential different from that of the Depressed Classes. In both cases the difficulty arises from the fact of isolation from the main body of the community. But the sense of servility which has been noted above as one aspect of the problem of the Depressed Classes is absent in the Aboriginal Tribes. Rather they are characterised by a pride of race despising the culture of the other communities.

The Committee discuss the question of nomenclature of the Depressed Classes and say that the term 'Depressed Classes' should be retained to designate the untouchable castes. The nomenclature of the classifications now made in the rules under the Primary Education Act should be changed and the classes therein called Backward Classes should be named 'Intermediate Classes' and the classes therein called the Depressed Classes should be called 'Backward Classes'. The latter should be sub-divided into 'Depressed Classes' (which will consist of the 'Untouchable' classes only) and the 'Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and other Backward Classes'.

EDUCATION.

Dealing with the question of education the Committee observe that in pre-British and in the early British days no attempt was made to educate the Depressed Classes. The earliest efforts to educate the Depressed Classes seem to have been made by Christian Missionaries. Matters however are now improved. In the year 1927 there were 59,693 Depressed Class children in primary schools against 30,212 in 1917.

"We rejoice to find," say the Committee, "that we are able to record an important advance in the position of the Depressed Classes in primary schools in recent years and particularly after 1922, for looking at the figures of 1927 we find that there is a rise of 57 per cent. in the number of children of these classes in the primary stage between that year and 1922. This advance is largely due to the policy of Government requiring the admission of the children of the Depressed Classes in the common schools conducted by public authority without distinction of caste or creed by the Press Note No. P-23 of 23rd February 1923, wherein they publicly stated their determination to see that no disabilities were imposed on Depressed Classes in any school conducted by public authority in its own or hired building."

The policy of admission to common schools has unfortunately not been applied in all places. Consequently in the primary schools at which the Circular chiefly aimed the results regarding the admission of Depressed Classes have varied from locality to locality. Progress in this matter of entry into the common school has depended mainly on the firmness od otherwise of the Educational or Deputy Educational Inspectors. The Committee show instances where though the villagers have threatened a boycott of the school when the Depressed Class children were admitted, the Educational authorities have remained firm and carried on the school with the Depressed Class children only until the others yielded and sent their children back.

"The reative merits of the separate schools for the Depressed Classes as against the admission of these classes into the ordinary schools has taken a prominent place in our deliberations," say the Committee. The principle of common schools must be preferred to that of separate schools and the Government Circular of 1923 has struck the right line of action. The Hartog Committee came to the same conclusion when they said that they are strongly of opinion that the policy of the mixed school is the right one. The system of segregate schools tends unnecessarily to emphasise rather than reduce the difference between the Depressed Classes and other Hindu castes.

NO SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The majority of the Depressed Classes have during the enquiry expressed themselves in favour of separate schools. Nevertheless, the Committee strongly advocate common schools and to make this system a success they suggest an admixture of staff. "We consider that the time is ripe for a more frequent interchange of teachers between the common schools and the separate schools. We are of opinion that if more Depressed Classs teachers are placed in the common schools, the entry of the Depressed Class children in these schools will be greatly facilitated." Further, the Committee suggest a bonus to teachers teaching Depressed Classes. This is done with a view to encouraging the teachers to take special interest in children of backward classes. Rewards should be given to the class teachers from whose class the Backward Class child passes its examination for promotion to the next class. The Committee think that the policy of closing the smaller separate schools and insisting on the right of entry into the common schools should be pressed provided it does not check the increase in the number of pupils attending schools and becoming literate thereby.

The problem of the education of the Aboriginal Tribes differs vitally from the corresponding problem for the Depressed Classes. The former live in forest areas or in plains adjacent to forests. As a whole they despise education as beinga useless and cramping thing which unfits them for their free life in the jungle and for agricultural pursuits if they are leading a settled life. The problem is largely that of attracting them to the common village school and of opening more schools where none exist, as there is no serious objection on the part of the other communities in admitting them to their schools. More teachers should be recruited from the Aboriginal Tribes for such schools as ordinary teachers are not attracted to forest areas. Experiments are suggested to be undertaken in selected areas with a view to providing special education adapted to the Aboriginal Tribes.

The Committee make a number of recommendations for promoting the education of the Backward Classes. They suggest that preference should be given in scholarships to Backward Class girls. Hostels or Boarding Schools controlled by Voluntary Associations should be developed for girls studying in upper primary and secondary schools. There is also a need for small hostels for Aboriginal Tribes girls in the lower primary stage. The Committee note wastage in the primary education of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes. To keep alive literacy, pamphlets in simple language should be issued and circulated among them. The present rules for admission to Government Secondary Schools should be relaxed so that Backward Class boys may be admitted at any time of the year. Further the proportion of such admission to schools should be increased. Boys from these classes should be accommodated in the existing vacancies in the hostels attached to Government secondary schools. The Committee suggest that hostels controlled by voluntary organisations should be encouraged. There should be great simplicity of living in these hostels and boys should be provided with manual training. The Committee also recommend that the upper primary and secondary school scholarships should be increased. It is pointed out that undue proportion of scholarships should not be absorbed by any particular community. Exemption of fees is recommended to be given in all cases including College education. Charitable funds should be promoted where possible for Backward Class education. There should be one scholarship available for Backward Classes for study abroad. More Night Schools should be established in areas occupied by the Backward Classes. Such Night Schools should be supplemented by Circulating Library Boxes. In order to ensure a sufficient number of Backward Class teachers the Committee suggest that a percentage shoud be fixed for the future recruitment of primary teachers from the Backward Classes by the Local Authorities. The Committee propose the appointment of a Special Assistant under the Director of Public Instruction to look to the educational needs of the Backward Classes. Further, School Boards should appoint one or more Supervisors from the Depressed Classes. Finally they recommend the award of scholarships for Industrial Training as apprentices in Mills, Railway Workshops and in Engineering Works and that the Director of Industries should organise classes for training in tanning, rope-making, etc.

(To Be Continued.)

THIRD TEST MATCH.

England's Poor Start.

Australia (first innings) 566
England (first innings) for 5 wickets 212

LONDON, July 12.

The third test match at Leeds was continued this morning. The Australian innings closed at quarter to one for 566 runs. Bradman made 334.

The remaining seven Australian wickets only added 108 runs this morning. Bradman who was caught at the wicket was batting in all for 6½ hours and hit 46 fours. The Australian innings lasted for 7¾ hours and terminated at quarter to one.

England in their first innings had made 17 for no wickets at lunch.

ENGLAND'S POOR START.

At tea England had made 136 for 3 wickets. Hobbs and Sutcliffe were out for 29 and 32 respectively and Duleepsinhji was bowled by Hornibrook for 35.

England lost Hobbs at 53, Sutcliffe at 64 and Duleepsinhji at 123. Hammond was dropped at the wicket when he had made 53. Layland's score of 44 included two sixes and six fours.

At the close of play, England had made 212 runs for 5 wickets Hammond being not out 61.—Reuter.

25,000 THROWN OUT OF WORK.

—:o:—

SURAT, July 12.

25,000 workers, both Hindus and Mahomedans, are reported to have been thrown out of employment as a result of a slump in the Gold Thread Manufacturing Industry, owing to the boycott movement.—A. P.

Sardar Handcuffed For Sedition.

—:o:—

AMRITSAR, July 11.

Sardar Kirpal Singh, Bhabak, Editor of the "Babar Sher" has been brought to Amritsar to stand his trial under sedition charge in the court of Lala Durga Parsad, Magistrate. It is reported that when he was brought to the court he was handcuffed on both hands. The hearing of his case has been fixed for the 19th instant.—Free Press.

Alleged Wanton Attack On Volunteers.

—:o:—

SYLHET, July 11.

14 volunteers were returning to the Sangha Office at noon yesterday after doing village propaganda work. As they came near the local Board Office, some Police Officers, with some Gurkhas, it is alleged, charged the volunteers and beat them as a result of which some of them sustained serious injuries, and the National flags carried by the volunteers were snatched away.—Free Press.

A MUSLIM MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

Young Muslims Denounce "Leaders."

—:o:—

A meeting of Mussalmans was held at the Albert Hall, Calcutta, on Sunday, the 6th July at 3-3 p.m. with the object, it is said, o forming a reception committee fo a proposed conference of th Mussalmans of Bengal to be hel shortly in Calcutta Mr. A. K. Fuz lul Huq presided. In opening th meeting the President said tha a few days ago a reception com mittee, with the same object i view, had been formed with Mau lana Abdur Rauf Saheb as Pres dent, Mr. Nurul Huq of Noakha as Secretary and Janab Faqir Mu hammad as Treasurer, and tha a few days after, another recep tion committee, also with th same object, had been formed a a meeting of Mussalmans held a Calcutta.

The Albert Nall meeting wa held, as Mr. Fuzul Huq said, t decide if the two reception com mittees already formed could b amalgamated or one of them cou be accepted and the other rejec ted. The President after explain ing the object of the meeting ask ed the audience to decide if i were in favour of holding tw conferences, one to discuss th Simon Report and another t organize the Mussalmans of Ben gal by forming a Bengal Presi dency Muslim Anjuman at Cal cutta.

The audience appeared to be very much disgusted at the attitude o the organizers in holding so many meetings simply to form a recep tion committee. One gentlema actually told Mr. Nurul Huq, on of the conveners of the meeting that he was "creating mischief by holding so many meetings an by getting himself elected Secretary in most of them. But the mos peculiar aspect of the meeting wa that although it claimed to be a meeting of the Mussalmans o Bengal, the proceedings were no only conducted in Urdu but a cho rus of objection was raised when Mr. Abul Kasem, Pleader, Alipu. wanted to speak in English o. Bengalee. However, Mr. Kasem persisted in speaking in Bengale but his speech had to be explained to a section of the audience in Urdu. Even Mr. Nurul Huq o. Noakhali had to say whatever h intended to say, in pidgin Urdu Mr. Abul Kasem, who is a youn man, expressed in a neat little speech his disgust at the conduc of the self elected leaders of Ben gal whose one object in holding conferences and forming Anjumans was, he said self aggrandisement and self advertisement with a view to attract attention of the government and attain some personal end. He warned he aspirants to leadership against exploiting the ignorance of the masses who were not prepared to tolerate such tomfoolery any longer. He said that if any one wanted to serve the community sincerely and in right earnest h would certainly find the people ready to render him any assistance that he might require.

Many speeches were then delivered, mostly on the desirability of closing up the ranks and on Islamic brotherhood; but no one could out the knot that was placed before them by the President with regard to the holding of one or two conferences and amalgamating the reception committees The audience which consisted mostly of Urdu-speaking traders and shop keepers of Calcutta began to create a row. One of them got up on a chair, while the meeting was going on, and called his friends to come close to him.

The President finding it impossible to control the meeting calmly slinked away leaving the meeting in chaos and confusion.

Soon after this some young men, who were mostly Bengalee speaking, held an informal meeting and decided to come out in the field themselves and throw the old leaders over-board. They intend to shortly hold a conference of their own.—"Mussalman."

Political Prisoners On Hunger-Strike.

—:o:—

MYMENSINGH, July 11.

It is reported that as a protest against the alleged rough handling of a veteran Congress worker now lodged in the local jail, all the political prisoners of the jail have gone on hunger-strike from July 9.—Free Press.

Induced To Break Hunger-Strike

—:o:—

PABNA, July 13.

Last evening the District Magistrate saw the political prisoners in the jail and induced them to break the hunger-strike. The authorities have also agreed to remedy some of their grievances.—Free Press.

LONDON, July 12.

The King received the Maharaja of Kapurthala.—Reuter

APPEAL TO LADIES OF RANK.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Might I suggest to some of our Indian ladies that they should form some sort of organisation in Bombay for the teaching of their uneducated sisters the value of Swadeshi? I appeal chiefly to those ladies who have been so conspicuous in the past for their organizing powers—they have always been found on some Committee or the other—always out to do "good work". Surely they will not fail their sisters and their country (that is, if they have any genuine feelings towards their motherland) at the present moment?

What I ask them to do is merely this. They must get together, these influential ladies, and form a society which will hold lectures and publish leaflets and booklets explaining very simply and concisely the exact attributes of Swadeshi and the importance of the Home Industries movement. They must hold Bazaars and Exhibitions to popularize Indian products. They must hold classes to teach their sisters how to spin the takli, how to use the charkha. They must lend their patronage, and moreover take an active part in everything that will help India's economic progress.

These fine ladies are very clever and very capable in the art of organisation, and if they can hold successful Fairs and Exhibitions for the benefit of this and that needy institution, surely they can set up a wonderful show exhibiting India's products.

I noticed the other day at the meeting at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall many wealthy and educated Parsee ladies—social reformers and others—who in the past have come forward only too willingly to help in Fetes and Fairs in aid of various funds, etc. Will any of these ladies help their Hindu and Mohamedan sisters to organise some such society as I have mentioned? So far they have done nothing except visit the Congress Hospitals with their husbands, and wear now and then a cotton saree (only meant for special occasions, though.) Surely they are not going to sit at home and suck their thumbs and repeat the phrases of their husbands, "wait and see"? They used to think it an honour to be invited to serve on diverse committees in the past. Will they not think it more honourable to do the work of "really" helping their country and educating their countrywomen on the right lines'? Of course, they will not receive titles or decorations for their good work, nor will they thereby gain admittance to official functions, but they will certainly be blessed and their names revered by the generations to come. They will, by this, really render a service to India which I hope has been their intention all along.

Let it not be long, then, before the public reads of some good work being done by these ladies—some real constructive work—Yours, etc.,

"A MERE MAN."

JEWS AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was pleased to read in your paper of to-day the letter by 'A Jew' but I should have been more pleased if he had called himself a Bene Israel as he seems to be.

He has struck the right note when he says the community are Indians and that India is their Motherland. Though the story of their arrival has been lost in antiquity it seems clear from all that has been said and written on the subject that the few who left Palestine about 2500 years ago were exiles from their own land and sought shelter elsewhere. Happily they came to India and thus escaped the persecution and horrors to which their brethren who went to Europe were subjected. The Bene Israel, therefore, cannot but be grateful to their foster-mother, India, and it is meet that they should show their gratitude in a practical way at this juncture, though being a microscopic and poor community much cannot be expected from them.

May I request 'A Jew' to see me to discuss this matter.—Yours, etc.,

I. J. SAMSON.

485, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, July 12.

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MR. C. R. REDDY SPEAKS OUT

Resigns Vice-Chancellorship Of Andhra University

PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSION.

Mr. C. R. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, resigned his post as a protest against Government policy. The following correspondence between His Excellency the Chancellor and himself is issued for publication:—

Padma-Prabhasa,
Chittoor (N. A.),
23rd June, 1930.

Yours Excellency,

I am writing this letter in pain and travail of heart, rendered all the more distressing by your uniform kindness to me and the consideration shown to the Andhra University.

Though I am not a Congressman, disapproving, as I do, the creed of Independence adopted at Lahore, I feel keenly the struggle that my people, men and women, are waging in order to secure a position of equal status with the other Dominions in the Empire, so that India might become a self-respecting unit in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Judged by authoritative declarations of policy and the hopes created, the struggle seems to be unnecessary—a tragedy in the true sense of the term. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald declared, as Leader of the Opposition, that India would be a Dominion in a few months. Lord Irwin went on an embassy to England for the sake of India—a noble act—and on November first last year issued his momentous statement of policy, reiterating and emphasising Dominion Status. I happened to be in Delhi at the time and took part in a conversation at which Mr. V. J. Patel, then President, Pandit Malaviya, the younger Patel and Mr. Birla were the chief persons present and I know the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the Viceroy's historic pronouncement was acclaimed.

A DISTANT GOAL

Subsequent events threw a doubt on the reality and nearness of the prospects thus held out. The speeches of British statesmen and of Earl Russell in particular showed that the formula had no reassuring significance. His Excellency Lord Irwin has in the speeches made since then avoided with obvious deliberation the phrase Dominion Status and has been employing such terms as a Real advance, Substantial advance and so forth. One naturally asks where then was the need for his journey and the November declaration holding out Dominion Status, if it was to be a very distant goal, an indefinite journey's end or ideal far beyond present practical politics? That ideal had always been posited by British statesmen and they had always professed a self-governing India as our ultimate destiny, and there was hardly any need to repeat that stale and vague sentiment, if it was not to be given genuine body and substance.

All parties in India are agreed that the principle of Dominion Status should be embodied in the forthcoming reforms. As they are not unmindful of the complexity of the problem, they have not been averse to safeguards during the transitory period.

In fact His Excellency Lord Irwin himself, some time before his departure to England, spoke of the possibility of adopting a scheme which would automatically advance India to Dominion Status.

It is therefore not clear why His Excellency has studiously refrained from announcing a policy in conformity with his own previous statements. If that was done, it is not likely that Mahatma Gandhi or the Congress would reject the offer; and the present difficult situation would be completely eased.

TERRORISM.

The measures taken by the Government to crush the Civil Disobedience movement are akin to terrorism, for which there can be no justification. What is the need for police assaults on peaceful Satyagrahis who not only do not resist arrest but offer themselves cheerfully to be arrested? There has also been an epidemic of firing in different places. In connection with the Jallianwallah Bagh incident, Mr. Montagu declared in Parliament that whenever firing was resorted to an impartial enquiry should be held. A Commission of officials and non-officials, the Hunter Commission, was appointed to inquire into the Punjab incidents ten years ago. Enquiries of a similar character are not held now; the statements of respectable eye-witnesses like Mr. Devadhar and Mr. Tyabji are ignored; and police action is uniformly eulogised by Government, as though there are no truthful men outside the official ranks.

Nor have Government shown the consideration due to the unmistakable manifestation of opinion in India in favour of the principle of Dominion Status, by which alone the economic exploitation and the terrible degradation of the people could be arrested. Organised Business, Organised Labur, the Peasants in so far as they are awakened and organised, are all as much in this movement as the Intelligentsia. What more solid expression of opinion do Government desire before they honour their plighted word to India?

The part that women have come forward to play in this struggle marks a new era in Indian History—women of the highest type and rank. Chivalry is added to patriotism as a motive force of the Nation.

In our own Presidency, the rural classes, Kammas, Kshatriyas, Vellalas and Reddies, many of them substantial landlords, are facing risks and dangers with unflinching courage and undergoing tremendous sacrifices.

DEMORALISING LOCAL BODIES.

Your Government is reducing Statutory Local Bodies to a condition of departmental subservience and taking away from us the few real liberties we have been enjoying for some years past. Even during the Non-Co-operation movement, such modes of repression were not employed.

Government have taken the very extraordinary and unconstitutional step of asking the electors to Local Bodies not to vote for certain types of candidates and by implication "whipping" them to vote for certain other types. Is this the way to safeguard freedom of Elections? Such conduct would be improper at any time, but when the Ukase is issued on the eve of general elections to the Assembly and Council and Government decree though indirectly the nature of electoral duty or prudence under pain of their effective displeasure, one wonders whether this is the beginning of electoral terrorism. If Local Bodies and Elections are not to function as free agents and expressions of public opinion within the rights and scope conferred by Law, won't it be better to suspend than to demoralise them?

And thus repression grows day by day.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS.

Terrorism aims at reducing people to a state of fear and cowardice and killing their spirit. It would, if it could, destroy what little character we have managed still to retain in spite of our tragic history. It is, I think, the clear duty of all Indians, irrespective of their political affiliation, to rally round and foil this attack. Even those who differ from Congress have to recognise that it is the great laboratory of national character installed in India and that it has taught Indians the art of organisation and discipline and spiritualised political agitation by inculcating the spirit of Love and Non-violence.

The sacrifices and sufferings of my countrymen and countrywomen make it impossible for me to continue in my present position. I find the Vice-Chancellorship neither a pleasure nor honour in the midst of these agonies.

The Andhra Vice-Chancellor is no doubt a 'pucca' non-official and he could take part in politics. But the times are too strenuous for me to take advantage of this freedom and too distressing.

The next meeting of the Syndicate will be held on July 5th, and I must discuss with them my resignation before a public or official statement can be made.

It is my duty to inform you, our Chancellor, of this intention of mine even before I broach the subject in the Syndicate; and it is, let me assure you, a most painful duty. I have been thinking of writing to you for some time past—thinking and postponing. But July 5th approaches fast, and it would not be right to delay longer. Hence this submission.

I cannot conclude without saying how grateful I am to you for all your kindness to me and the generous consideration you have shown to the University. Your goodness to me makes my present task very unpleasant, but duty is paramount.

I pray that you will exercise you rpowerful influence in favour of conciliation and an understanding with Mahatma Gandhi. The Mahatma is no stickler to forms and technical constitutions. That is why he spoke of the substance of independence. National honour and economic betterment of the masses are all he cares for and neither is necessarily incompatible with the eternal colleagueship of Great Britain.

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) C. R. REDDY.

CHANCELLOR'S REPLY.

Government House,
Ootacamund,
3rd July, 1930.

Dear Mr. Reddy,

His Excellency the Chancellor directs me to say that he has no objection to your resigning the office of Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University.

His Excellency regrets that though you describe yourself as a non-official you should feel compelled to resign your appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University because you disagree with the policy of the Government of Madras in their attempts to maintain law and order in this Presidency. His Excellency thinks that you approach this matter from the wrong point of view. While not denying the right of any person or body of persons to contend in a peaceful and constitutional manner for such reforms in the system of Government as they may think desirable or necessary he cannot agree that open incitement to violence and lawbreaking can be tolerated in any civilised country and he is bound to regard it as the duty of every law-abiding citizen to support the Government in any such contingency, a contigency which has arisen in this country at the present time. His Excellency is very well acquainted with the facts of the situation and he hopes you will not misunderstand when he says that to describe, as is so often done, the efforts of the police to reduce riotous mobs to order as attacks on peaceful Satyagrahis is a travesty of the facts. In particular he is surprised that you should read into the recent order regarding the unlawful activities of certain local bodies a meaning which is not intended to be there.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) I. GREEN.

C. Ramalinga Reddy, Esq.,
Bezwada.

WAKE UP INDIAN TRADERS

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Would you kindly, allow me to seek answers from your readers' to a few of my queries as good will be done to many who are as green as me:—

How is it that in these days of Boycott Indian Manufacturers spare advertising and why do they keep 50 rupees salesmen when good and expensive experienced Hands are available? Why?

There are many Parsi influential travellers who can travel throughout India and carry on such effective propaganda that India can keep 100 crores from going out. Are Indian manufacturers never going to venture?

Does not an Indian manufacturer believe that if the present opportunity is lost never will it come again?

I make bold to say that I know few of the best Parsi travellers who have left Europeans concerns and are now looking round for some Indian manufacturer to employ them even on half of their part salary. Is it not horrible?

I fully believe that if a lead be taken by some enterprising Indian concerns to advertise and ask for application from Parsis, it will bring about such a radical change that many European firms will lose best of their travellers. Is it possible, there is not a single such Indian firm?

If even after this eye-opener Indian manufacturers look for 'cheapest' man, I venture to say Boycott will prove most ineffective because public wants daily necessities and unless in the start a good and experienced man for at least Rs. 150 to 250 is kept and vigorous newspaper propaganda is kept on, our foreign competitors and some of our own people will laugh out any hope of Indians ever venturing. Is it not a shame?

I know personally many manufacturers who have some very fine lines but they wish and try to do direct business by petty advertising and a Rs. 50 man as a representative. Is it not horried an Indian manufacturer rests contented if he spends Rs. 200 and earns Rs. 2000 gross instead of spending Rs. 2000 and try for Rs. 1,00,000?

I am so far a boycotter and an deligated to see even young Indian lads geting active but when I get to see the other and real side of the picture. I feel sure that if Indian manufacturers do flood the national papers with their advertisements and also advertise for good and experienced salesmen to travel whole India, it will be a death blow to the British trade. But if Indians are never going to venture out and look to profit making immediately I assure you all, this Boycott Movement will die out immediately.—Yours, etc,

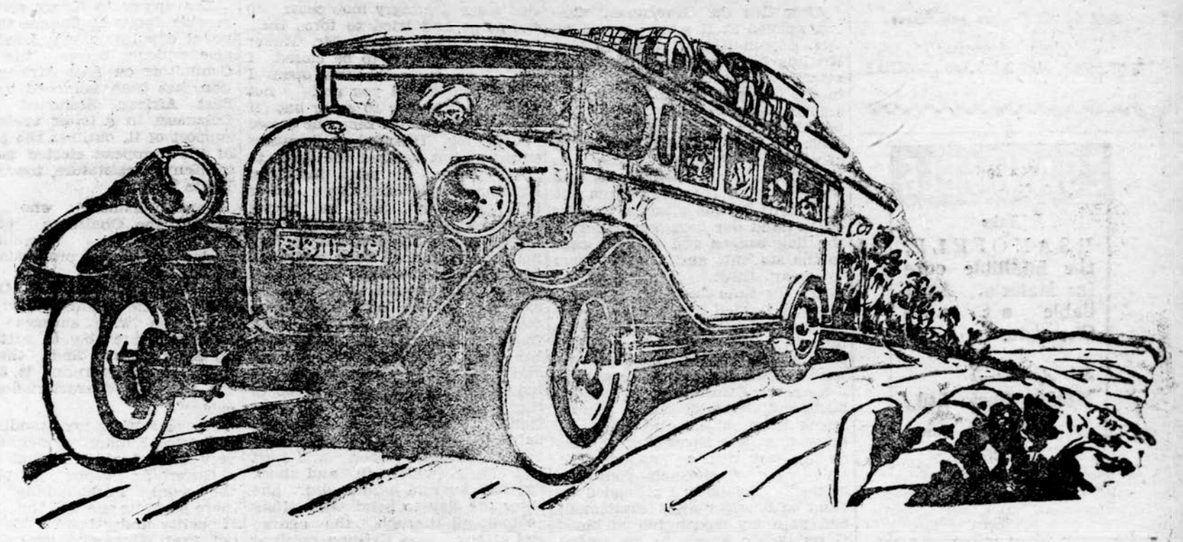
"A DEJECTED BOYCOTTER."

RECORD SALES FOR JUNE!

Ford

FORD SALES FOR JUNE 1930, IN INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, WERE

50% GREATER THAN FOR JUNE 1929.



IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL FORD SALES WERE 42% OF THE TOTAL RIGISTRATIONS OF ALL MAKES OF CARS AND TRUCKS AND IN CANADA FORD REGISTERED 35% OF THE TOTAL.

There is a Reason!

THE GREATEST CAR AND TRUCK VALUES IN THE WORLD

Easy Payment Terms gladly arranged.

Distributors:

1. Messrs. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) LTD. Hughes Road, Bombay.
2. Messrs. DHANARAM HEERALAL AND SON, Nagpur.
3. Messrs. C. P. ENGINEERING CO LTD., Jabbalpur.
4. Messrs. THE NATIONAL MOTOR LTD., Belgaum.

AND

THEIR ACCREDITED DEALERS.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE

PEOPLE'S PAPER

BEST MEDIUM

FOR

Advertisement.

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

AND

PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

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Take ESANOFELE, the infallible cure for Malaria. Available at all Chemists.

Sole Agents:—
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P. O. Box 159, Fort,
BOMBAY.

MALARIA

SOLE AGENTS:
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Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

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INSURANCE COS.

HEAD OFFICE:
AMRUT BUILDING,
Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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Female livesalso insured.
Policies from Rs. 125 and upwards

Monthly premiums from 8 As., Re. 1 and upwards.

Liberal Terms for energetic Agents.

REMEMBER & ASK ONLY KARNIK'S FOR MALARIA

ALLAHABAD LADIES' FIGHT FOR NATIONAL FLAG.

Several Receive Injuries.

Mrs. R. S. Pandit, daughter of Pandit Motilal Nehru, and President of the Students' Association, in a letter from Allahabad dated the 9th instant writes:—

We have been trampled upon and many of us are injured but our flag flies merrily on the spire of the Government College. Inqulab Zindabad!

But let me tell you from the beginning. This morning at 6-30 I went to the Modern High School to find it surrounded by mounted policemen. Our boys were inside the school. The Inspector gave me message from Dr. Ghose, the head-master, offering me a compromise. He agreed to let the boys do our bidding, i.e., hoist the flag etc. With Mrs. Uma Nehru's consent I accepted—we went in, hoisted our flag—sang the flag song and made speeches. Everything passed off well. Dr. Ghose and Dr. Weir, Vice-Chancellor and Mr. Tinker all watched from the verandah.

A SUDDEN CHARGE.

After this the Government College opened at 10 a.m. Mrs Uma, Mrs. Shyam Kumari Nehru, Miss Krishna Nehru, Mrs. Indra and myself were present. The scene in the College grounds was worthseeing. Being the first day a number of parents had come with their sons. These good people were so afraid their boys would join us that they held their hands and would not let them stir from the verandah! It was pitiable. On the other hand our boys were offering the flag badges and Gandhi caps to the students and asking them to wear these. Punctually at 10-30, the time fixed for our ceremony, I hoisted the flag and addressed the boys. After my speech Mrs. Uma Nehru got up. When she was speaking suddenly—we were all sitting on the bare ground—there was a trampling of nailed boots and shouts of "damn them—knock them down" and before I knew what was happening I was on my back with a nailed boot on my stomach—confusion reigned. Somehow I struggled up blind with anger and excitement and pain my mouth full of blood (I received a knock on my tooth) and reached the flagstaff as Mr. Tinker stretched out his hand to pull the flag down I caught hold of the stick and said:"Don't you dare lay a finger on this—get out of here"—He took a step back and our boys immediately surrounded him and started shouting "jais"—He began to call for help. I immediately gave the flag to one of our volunteers and rushed to Mr. Tinker's side. By this time poor Mrs. Uma had also struggled up and she pushed her way forward and, with Mr. Tinker between us and the angry crowd behind, we got to the verandah. I give below the conversation as far as I remember:

Mrs. Uma:—I demand an explanation for your charge on us.

Mr. Weir:—You have no right to hoist your flag in our grounds—get out and hold your meeting outside and we won't interfere.—

Mrs. Uma Nehru:—Certainly not. I refuse to move until every detail of our programme is carried.

Mr. Weir:—Then we shall force you to go.— Turning to me—we can put you in arrest immediately. I suppose you understand that.

Self:—Perfectly. You can arrest me just as soon as you like.

Mr. Weir:—I won't arrest you or anybody—what's the use of challenging me—you know none of you want to be arrested but I insist on your clearing out with these boys.

Self:—I shall go only when my work here is done and the boys will remain until such time as I order them to disperse.

Tinker:—You have probably forgotten me—but I remember you since you were a small girl and I am pained to see you here"—taking hold of my hand "now take my advice young lady and don't create disorder."

Self:—Please don't try to be friendly Mr. Tinker. Do you expect me to make friendly gestures in this condition after I have been brutally knocked down by a man acting under your orders.

Mr. Tinker: If women will push themselves forward they will have to put up with this. Who is the person in charge of Allahabad city. I want to speak to him.

Mrs. Uma:—I am the dictator. You can say what you like. At this stage an angry mob came up the steps and tried to force their way into the office. Mr. Tinker ordered the door to be closed. I said if you leave the door open I myself will guard you and not allow a single boy to enter but if you close it I can't keep the crowd back. Mr. Tinker looked rather surprised but ordered the doors to be kept open. I sent for Mrs. Krishna Nehru and two other lady volunteers and we placed ourselves in front of the office and I appealed to the students to remain calm and go back and continue their meeting. The boys began to disperse. Mr. Tinker looked surprised. Mrs. Uma then told him she would go back and finish her speech and he could do his duty. He phoned the police and we sent two volunteers to hoist another flag right on top of the College building. I must mention Miss Indira's very plucky defence of the flag. She was badly trampled upon and hurt and crying with pain and shock but not for one minute did she allow the flag to bend. She clung on to it all through the charge and attack. Miss Krishna received a nasty blow in her side. Mrs. Shyam Kumari's arm was slightly injured, Mrs. Jawaharlal fortunately escaped. I don't know how Mrs. Uma was knocked down but not hurt. Some of the boys were badly trampled upon.

PUNDIT SUNDERLAL'S MOVING APPEAL.

At this stage Pundit Sunderlal arrived. We told him all that had happened. He made a wonderful and moving appeal to those students who had remained aloof and were watching events from the verandah. The scene that followed was little short of marvellous. As he appealed one by one the students hung their heads and came and stood with us until only those boys were left on the verandah whose parents were with them and every man and woman had tears in their eyes. It was a sight I shall never forget. After this we dispersed having announced that a similar ceremony would be held in the College daily.

The doctor saw Miss Indira immediately. Fortunately, the bruise is external only.

POLICE FIRE ON CONGRESSMEN.

—:o:—

Alleged Disturbance At Aman Sabha Meeting.

NAINI TAL, July 12.

A press communique issued today states:

Information has been received that at an Aman Sabha (Loyal League) meeting at Soron in Etah district on 11th July, Congress picketers became aggressive and when ordered to disperse, started throwing stones which injured policemen, the Sub-Divisional Officer and the District Magistrate.

On the mob becoming violent and refusing to disperse in spite of warning, the District Magistrate gave orders to the Police to fire. One person whot is reported to have been seriously injured, was removed to hospital.

A few arrests have been made. There have been no further developments.—A. P.

EQUALITY FOR KENYA SETTLERS.

—:o:—

Lord Delamere's Effusion.

NAIROBI, July 11.

The appeal to Kenya settlers to provide funds to finance the proposed deputation to London to give evidence before the Joint Committee on East African question, has been launched by the East African Standard. Lord Delamere, in a letter to-day in support of it, outlines the attitude of the European elected members in Kenya Legislature, towards the White Paper.

Lord Delamere, who is at present the Chairman of the elected Members' Organisation, declares that the proposals hold out no prospect of any association of settlers in the Government of the country until natives, who were savages thirty years ago, are able to participate on equal basis. And that the essential art of ruling is bred in the inherent characteristics of a people.

Kenya settlers are standing on well-tried Empire principles the very first of which is that we are a Governing people. In place of the word "Paramountcy" Delamere suggests use of the phrase "Equality under law". He points out that White civilisation must be rooted in the soil of Africa, because natural development will not remove the sloth and slavery of countless years.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA IN VILLAGES.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee it is arranged that a party of 12 volunteers called "The Village Propaganda Party" under the leadership of Sjt. Keshavlal Nagindas Shah should go round the following villages for propaganda work.

This party intends to start from the Congress House to deliver Gandhiji's message for doing constructive work in the following villages:—

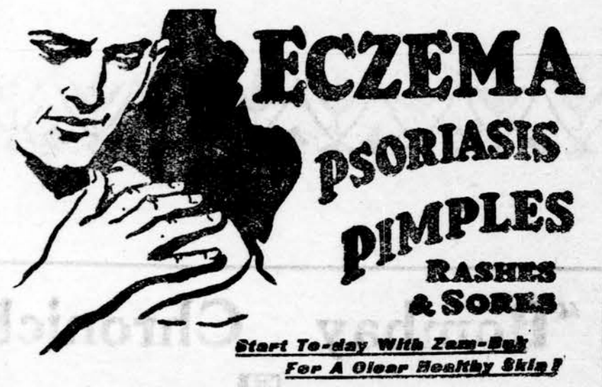
Kandivli: Monday, the 14th.
Mount Boiser: Tuesday, 15th.
Bassein: Wednesday, 16th.
Agasi: Thursday, 17th.
Nalla Sopara: Friday, 18th.
Virar (and villages round about): Saturday, 19th, and Sunday, 20.
Soppala: Monday, 21st.
Kelva Road: Tuesday, 22nd.
Palghar: Wednesday, 23rd, and 24th (round about) and Thursday.
Boisar-Tarapore: Friday, 25th.
Varigaum: Saturday, 26th.
Dahanu: Sunday, 27th.
Golvad-Jai and Bordi: Monday, 28th.
Umergaon Road: Tuesday, 29th.
Sanjan-Nargol Wednesday, 30th.
Bhilad: Thursday, 31st.
Daman Road: Friday, 1st August.
Udwada: Saturday, 2nd.
Pardi: Sunday, 3rd.
Bulsar: Monday and Tuesday, 4th and 5th.

The above propaganda will be varied if required, but due notice will be given of the same.

The said party intends to carry out the following programme of work:—

Morning 5 to 5-30: Prayers; 6 to 8: Prabhat Pheri; 8 to 9: Ablutions; 9 to 10: Takli or Spinning; 10 to 12: Dinner, etc.; 12 to 2: Gather informations from the village about liquor.

The leading men of each of the above villages are requested on behalf of the Congress to render the said party all assistance.



Start To-day With Zam-Buk For A Clear Healthy Skin!

ALL sore, itching, and inflamed conditions of the skin are quickly soothed and healed by Zam-Buk. Even eczema and other chronic skin troubles are completely eradicated by this marvellous balm.

The extraordinary soothing and curative power of Zam-Buk is due to its rare herbal origin. Zam-Buk is so pure and so highly refined that it soaks through the tiny pores deep into the underlying tissues where ordinary fatty ointments cannot penetrate.

There are valuable antiseptic and germicidal properties in Zam-Buk. It destroys disease germs, removes all bad matter from the sore or injury, then grows new skin.

For eczema, bad legs, poisoned wounds, ringworm, scalp disease, piles, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pimples, itch, prickly heat, etc., you can never afford to be without Zam-Buk.

All chemists and medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk. Full directions enclosed in every package. Price Re. 0-8-0 or Rs. 2-0-0 box.

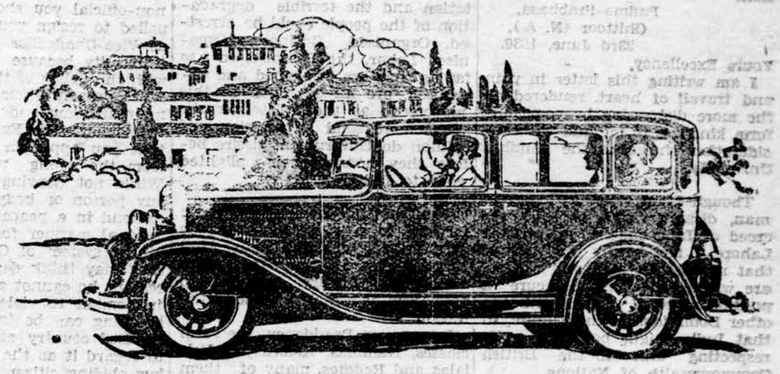
FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

Zam-Buk
GROWS NEW SKIN.

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes declare that "Female Protection Pill" is the best among all drugs such as pessaries sheaths new rubber goods—bulging new [illegible] Detailed pamphlet free. 6 months pills Rs. 3/4. Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M. D., D. L. Patiala, N. B. Ry. (Bengal).

MORE for the price



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MORE in quality. An Eight built to Dodge Brothers exacting standards of dependability and stamina.

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BRAND.

Surpasses the latest British Standard Specification
AND IS A
RAPID HARDENING CEMENT.

USE IT and SAVE MONEY.

TATA SONS, LTD., Agents,
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DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
Vadifalia, SURAT, B. B. & C. I. Ry.,
For Radical Cure of
HYDROCELE
WITHOUT OPERATION
In 15 Minutes at One Sitting
In BOMBAY on 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th July.
in SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax

BY CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 21185
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AMRUTANJAN
PAIN BALM (Regd.)
CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

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TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS
SUPPLIERS TO GOVERNMENT
P. W. D. & NATIVE STATES
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12, Qila Queens House, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
July		
19th	Naldera x	16,088
26th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
2nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,152
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,562
8th	Naldera x	16,882
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931		
Jany		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,532
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	13,601
31st	Maloja x	20,937
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,083
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	13,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia xx	16,542
11th	Razmak	16,857
13th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

*Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xxExtra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.

(b) To Marseilles only.

(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd. Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	23	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnavar" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—

Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
July		
18	Mooltan Alipore*	Colombo & Australia.
24		Straits, China & Japan
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 36 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

July		
16 th	Barpeta	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
16 th	Khandalla	East and South Africa.
18th	Vita	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs. Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 15
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 19,84,293.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For Agency and other particulars please apply.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive Bombay.	Leave.
Asuka Maru	8000	---	16 July
Kashima Maru	10000	---	29 July
Tokori Maru	6973	18 July	31 July
Shidzuoka Maru	8270	29 July	7 Aug
Hakone Maru	10500	---	12 Aug
Suwa Maru	11000	---	26 Aug
Rangoon Maru	8019	1 Aug.	28 Aug
Fushimi Maru	11000	--	9 Sep.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sep

*Do not carry passengers.

(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Respective Ports
Terukuni Maru	11006	22 July	6 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	10500	6 Aug.	26 Aug.
Haruna Maru	10500	20 Aug.	7 Sep.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	20906	21 July	5 Aug.
Shinyo Maru	17000	18 Aug.	25 Aug.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	21 Aug.	27 Aug.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Phone No. 23279, 28732.

Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents

Ballard Estate Bombay

A SAFE and Satisfying A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Branch :— Valbadevi Road.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST THE CONGRESS

Who Is Responsible For It.

A QUESTION FOR THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION.

A correspondent sends us from Poona printed copies of the following three circulars which, he reports, are being issued to Government servants. The circulars bear no imprint and, in view of this fact, will the Director of Information assue the public that they have not been issued on behalf of the Government? And will the New Ordinance regarding unauthorised bulletins apply to these circulars?

We publish below the circulars with their original headings.:—

THE SARKAR AND THE AGRICULTURALIST.

Agitators tell the cultivator that his lot under the *Sarkar* is *worse* than it was before. They are trying to stir him up to refuse to pay land revenue, and promise him that by so refusing he will win freedom.

CULTIVATORS, BEWARE. CONGRESS IS TELLING YOU LIES TO ENSLAVE YOU

Before the Sarkar began to rule in India, did your fathers pay land revenue? Yes. How much? *The whole of ther Harvest*? What did they live on? What the rulers of the country cared to leave them, No man had a right to land or the proceeds of it. The rulers claimed the first share of everything. The cultivator was a serf.

WHAT WAS THE FIRST THING THE SARKAR DID FOR THE CULTIVATORS?

It acknowledged the right of the cultivator to his land, fixed revenue to be paid not in kind but in cash, and ordained a system of periodical land settlement.

How has the Sarkar spent the money it receives in land revenue? It has provided roads, irrigation, hospitals, schools. All these have led to a great improvement in the condition of the cultivator. His income is now at least twice as great as it used to be, and his land revenue has increased by only one fifth. Nowadays in many parts the Land Settlement is on a forty years' basis so the uncertainty of the old days is passed.

Ask your fathers what famine was like in the old days. What happens when crops fail now? The Sarkar is at hand with food and fodder. Remissions and suspensions of land revenue are ordered, and, instead of being ruined for ever, the cultivator is enabled to tide over the evils days, and re-establish himself with the Sarkar's assistance.

WHY THEN DOES CONGRESS TRY TO PERSUADE THE CULTIVATOR NOT TO PAY?

Because Congress wishes to make trouble between the Sarkar and the Cultivator. But the cultivator is not a fool; let him not listen to the crafty arguments of the agitators. They are trying to ensnare him. A refusal to pay land taxes will ruin the cultivator.

DO YOU WISH TO BE RUINED?

Of course not. Then tell the agitators that they are a nuisance in your villages, and turn them out. They spread disaffection in the countryside, and then retire to the cities and laugh at the ruin they have spread. Congress is out for revolution. Revolution means the end of peace and security, the reign of dacoits, the oppression of the weak, famine and poverty.

II

NEWS SUMMARY 25TH JUNE 1930.

—:o:—

CULTIVATORS PROTECT YOURSELVES.

Bombay Outrages in the Punjab. Last week there were bomb explosions at Lahore, Amritsar Lyallpur, Rawalpindi, Sheikhupura and Gujranwala. They all occurred on the same day, and in exactly the same circumstances. It seems therefore that they were the result of a preconcerted plan, and were definitely directed against the police. It is only to be expected that the attempts of Congress to spread abroad the spirit of lawlessness and contempt for authority should lead to such outbreaks of revolutionary violence. They only serve to show how the unlawful activities of the present Congress leaders are a menace to the peace and security of the country, and must be stoutly resisted by all patriotic citizens.

Bombay. A campaign of persistent lawlessness and defiance of authority is in progress at Bombay, under the direction of Pandit Motilal Nehru. Picketing is being intensively carried on, the liberty of individuals interfered with, and schoolboys sent in processions. Every action by the police to intervene in the interest of the public is characterised as brutal and unwarranted, but the law must, and is being upheld. The fight is now not for independence but to overthrow the law and government.

The Frontier. The desertions of the Hajji of Turangzai's mengo on and aerial demonstrations have been discontinued. The situation in Mohmand country has improved.

Anti-Congress activities: The formation of Aman Sabhas and other organisations for counteracting Congress activities in the districts continue to be reported every day.

False rumours and reports: It was reported that a disturbance had occurred at a village called Jahman in the Lahore district, and that troops were used against the village. No disturbance occurred, but the police, accompanied by 75 soldiers, proceeded to Jahman and the police arrested some agitators. Troops were not used against the village.

A rumour is being maliciously spread to the effect that the blood of animals is used as a manure on tea gardens. There is no truth whatever in this rumour.

III

A FEW WORDS ABOUT KHADDAR

The Congress agitators are telling Indians not to wear foreign cloth, but only khaddar. They are trying to enforce their will by employing paid volunteers to picket shops and bring trade to a standstill. Why is Congress advocating the use of khaddar? Because it finds that the sale of khaddar is profitable. Congress itself fixes the price of khaddar; Congress is trading at the expense of the poor. What has happened to all the thousands of rupees that Mr. Gandhi collected during his tours last year? Have they brought the price of khaddar down? No. If they used to pay volunteers to interfere with your liberties and ruin your trade. The revolutionaries tell you that by buying foreign cloth you are making India poorer. *This is false?* While by purchasing foreign cloth you are paying every year about Rs. 60 lakhs to England, by boycotting British goods you are stopping a trade which brings annually Rs. 316 crores into India. The boycott will therefore make India poorer, and because goods *will be scarce*, the prices will go up.

IF PRICES GO UP, WHO FEELS THE PINCH?

Is it the Congress leader who lives in the city and is supported by Congress funds? No. Is it the paid volunteer, who gets Rs. 22 a month and free rations? No. Who is it then? It is *the poor* man who has subscribed to Mr. Gandhi, How? and who now will have to pay more *for his clothing and other comforts*.

The agitators tell you that England stopped buying Indian cloth and silk, and had burnt Indian cloth in England. This is a lie. Congress has told you to wear only khaddar. Pandit Moti Lal Nehru the other day in Bombay made an agreement with the mill-owners that they should make khaddar; also Congress was to control the output of this cloth from the mills. If Congress controls the output, it can also control the price. Refuse to be dictated to by those *Revolutionaries*? who are *determined to make money* out of the poor for their own purposes. You have the right to buy what you like; insist on doing so. Are you slaves of Congress, who can do nothing but what Congress allows you to do? Of cours; you are not.

THE EMPIRE.

A large proportion of modern films end with a marriage ceremony, but in "The Night Bride", which will be screened at the Empire Theatre during the coming week, the procedure is reversed. Instead of ending with a wedding, the picture starts out with one, and the heroine of the story is not featured in the ceremony. Rather it is that just as the ceremony is about to begin, the bride discovers the men she is to wed making love to her sister, who is one of the bridesmaids. Then things begin to hum. The humourous and thrilling complications which follow and which eventually result in another wedding, make this farce-comedy one of the keenest of all Marie Prevost's starring vehicles, and the fun is kept moving by such well known people as Harrison Ford, Franklin Pangborn and Robert Edeson.

The little girl who, in the days before the introduction of automatic telephones brightened our lives by sweetly asking "Number please?" has taken her rightful place in the sun. Covered wagons, submarines, pony-riders, railway builders and football players have all figured on the screen and now comes the "hello" girl's turn. She is the heroine of a picture, titled "The Telephone Girl" which is being shown at the Royal Opera House. William de Mille's powerful stage play, "The Woman", serves as the basis for "The Telephone Girl", which is a melodrama with a political campaign as a background and shows how a phone girl outwits a gang of schemers when a woman's reputation hangs in the balance.

EMPRESS.

Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford will be seen at the Empress Cinema during the coming week in "The Taming of the Shrew", and many people will doubtless be interested in comparing this silent film with the talkie which was screened some weeks ago at the Excelsior. The Edward Cinema have a varied programme in which the long film is a thriller titled "The Escape." Virginia Valli and William Russell take the principal parts, and gangsters and gunmen are very much in evidence throughout.

WELLINTON CINEMA.

"The Great Gabbo", which is continued this week at the Wellington Talkies is having a phenomenal success. The amazing feats performed by Erie Von Strophein as a world-renowned ventriloquent, were quite genuine, and there is no 'camera trick' about it with somebody in the back ground voicing the words spoken by "Otto," the ventriloquists discovery.

Betty Compson is a pronounced success as the leading lady, and lends the whole picture a vital touch by her delightful singing and dancing. Besides his ventriloquism, Eric Von Stroheim scores a signal success as the greatest egotist the world has ever known and plays his first dialogue role in his characteristic style

PATHE CINEMA.

Three of the leading men players in 'The Grand Parade", Pathe's story of pre-war minstrels, which is now showing at the Pathe made their debuts as boy sopranos. Fred Scott, plays the leading role in this talking and singing picture, the two others Adams Russ Powell and Jimmie are seen as end men in "The Grand Parade" with Henry Bowen and Sammy Blum, other stage musical favourites rounding out the quarter. Richard Carle, musical comedy star for many years, serves as interlocuter in the minstrel show, which was staged in its entirety for the picture.

GLOBE CINEMA.

When James Oliver Curwood Wrie of the great northwoods above the Canadian border je goes so with a surety born of long and intimate association with the country and its people—trappers, loggers, woodsmen, the famed Royal Northwest Mounted Police and all the other colorful elements of the rugged residents of that wild region. This was never better exemplified than in the film production of his famous story, "The Yellow-Back which was made by Fbo with Tom Moore in the title role and is now showing at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

CROWN CINEMA

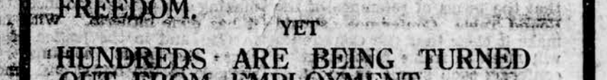
"The Isle of Sunken Gold", starring Anita Stewart and the story of the south sea islands now showing second instalment further six reels at the Crown Cinema. It is full of romantic adventure and thrills dealing, as it does, with murderous cut-throat pirates, cannibalistic natives, volcanic cruptions and a hundred other menaces that befall the heroine and hero.

Amusements.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE 6-15 & 10 P. M.

WARNER BROS. SPECTACULAR SINGING SUCCESS

The DESERT SONG



Ablaze with glorious spectacle and the eternal glamour of the burning desert sands upon which it is actually enacted.

featuring

JOHN BOLES & CARLOTTA KING

WARNER BROS. ALL TALKING, SINGING AND DANCING VITAPHONE EXTRAVAGANZA.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.

Charles King, Bessie Love in

Talking, Singing Dancing Hit ! With T. CHANICOLOUR

RIALTO CINEMA

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KEN MAYNARD

in

THE FIGHTING LEGION

Speed-Romance-Riding!

HUNDREDS HAVE JOINED UNDER CONGRESS FLAG IN BATTLE FOR FREEDOM.

YET

HUNDREDS ARE BEING TURNED OUT FROM EMPLOYMENT.

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"CARRY ON THE FIGHT."

Liberals Will Come Back Disillusioned.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

AHMEDABAD, July 12.

Mrs Manibhen Vallabhbhai Patel, writes:—

The following statement issued yesterday by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress, to the local representative of the Associated Press was withheld by the Ahmedabad Telegraph Office. I shall thank you to give it publicity in your paper:—

There is nothing in the statement of the Viceroy to justify the slightest change in the attitude or of the Congress. I for one see nothing in the pronouncement which should cause a change even in the attitude of Liberal friends. The grant of Dominion Status' subject to certain safeguards has been their minimum demand. They have repeatedly insisted that the terms of reference of the Round Table Conference should make it clear that the Conference will meet to frame a constitution conferring such status on India. It was the simplest possible thing for the Viceroy to satisfy the Liberals and remove their doubts by stating in unequivocal language that the Conference would meet for that purpose. But Lord Irwin's statement makes it perfectly plain that India can be offered only what the spokesmen of Britain "agree" to give as a result of argument and discussion in London. No student of British party politics can have any doubt as to what that is going to be. I have no doubt that those who go to the Round Table Conference will in due time, be completely disillusioned.

I would appeal to all Congress Committees Congress workers and the general public to carry on the fight for freedom to the finish. The nation must get ready for the most ruthless repression and for making far greater sacrifices than it has done hitherto. With faith in God and in the justice of our cause, they must continue the struggle to the bitter end, undisturbed by any distraction.

GANDHI IS WINNING.

How America Reads Indian Situation.

FRESH LIGHT ON SLOCOMBE INTERVIEW.

"Unity" of Chicago writes:—

"Gandhi is winning!" Before this editorial is printed, he may have brought the British Government to terms. Who can doubt the efficacy of non-resistance, and the supreme potency of the spirit ("soul-force," as the Mahatma calls it!), after noting what one feeble, unarmed man, lying behind the bars of a prison-cell has been able to do to the mightiest empire upon earth? In a Bombay despatch to the New York "Evening Post," for example, it is stated that "the political clouds in India show signs of clearing soon." What has happened?

The British Labour Party (continues the despatch), has sent an experienced London journalist to interview Gandhi in prison, with a view of erploring the possibility of solving the situation. Under ordinary circumstances the interview would hardly have been possible.

We should say not! Not often does the head of the British Empire send a personal representative to treat with a rebel leader, especially when this leader is safely hidden away behind the bars.

Therefore it lends support to the view (says the despatch) that the interview was sponsored by Prime Minister MacDonald. . . . . It was a clever diplomatic move on the part of the British Government to have conceived the idea of the interview with Gandhi, who possesses the confidence of teeming millions in India. "This was the only method of ending the impasse."

But what were the circumstances which led to such desperate remedies? The writer of this despatch does not conceal the facts.

BOYCOTT TELLS.

While it is true (he states) that the civil disobedience campaign has failed in its immediate purpose of rendering Government impossible, "it is equally true that the boycott of British goods has brought a chill to the bones of England's commerce with India. The economic effects of the boycott being of a far-reaching character affecting the fortunes of England's premier industry, it is but natural that the British Government and public should make a serious effort to avert catastrophe."

There you have it! This correspondent does his best to put a good face on a bad matter, but the truth is plain. Gandhi's non-co-operative campaign has brought the Empire to its knees, and MacDonald sues for peace!

THE FAILURE OF FORCE.

Along with the success of non-resistance, noted above, goes the failure of force. Newspaper despatches, rigorously censored, have given us little idea of how consistently Gandhi's peaceful methods have been met by the might of English arms. Any violence on the part of Hindu crowds, untrained to the Mahatma's discipline, has been immediate stuff for front-page headlines, but the systematic, organized violence of England's police has gone unrecorded in our press. But occasional statements, which have somehow eluded the omnipresent censor, tell the story. Indian papers, still being received to date, add the details of the story. When an American correspondent on the spot writes that the beating of Gandhi's followers was "so painful that he was forced to turn away his face", something ghastly is happening. When authentic reports give the casualties on the Indian side as "630 hurt as police beat the salt raiders, virtually all suffering from blows with sticks carried by the police," with no statement of casualties on the other side, it is easy to reconstruct the picture. These "sticks," by the way, are interesting weapons! Described by one correspondent as "bamboo rods", they are as a matter of fact huge clubs, five feet long, and iron-tipped. And all this violence has failed! As fast as one group of Satyagrahis is beaten or arrested, another and larger group immediately appears to receive its share of punishment. When has the world ever before seen anything like this. Tnd of what use are swords and staves when met with such a spirit?

EXPLOITING S. AFRICA.

British Trade Delegation.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 12.

It is understood that the Government has decided to send a Trade Delegation to South Africa under the chairmanship of Lord Birkley, ex-President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.

A statement on the subject will be made in reply to a private notice question in the House of Commons on Monday.—B. O. W.

SHOLAPUR MURDER APPEAL.

Mr. Desai's Arguments For Defence.

—:o:—

Further hearing was resumed before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Madgaonkar at the High Court of the appeal filed by four persons who were sentencdd to be hanged in connection with the murder of two policemen at Sholapur during the riots of May last. The Court room and the gallery were crowded with members of the legal profession and the general public.

Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General, resuming arguments for the Crown said that no notice was suggested by the defence why the independent witnesses should falsely implicate the accused. There was nothing to show that any of them had a grudge against the accused. There was no extrenuating circumstances in favour of the accused who deserved the highest penalty of the law if the case was proved against them.

DEFENCE CONTENTIONS.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, then replied on behalf of the defence. He submitted that the manner in which the case was presented for the Crown was extraordinarily mechanical, every effort being made to eliminate the human element. The truth or falsity of the evidence of witness was to be judged, not by the absence or presence of motive, but by the circumstances.

Explaining why the accused were singled out by the police, Mr. Desai submitted that the police had already their eye on the accused who had been taking a leading part in the previous agitation. The first accused was a Hindu leader, the third was a well-known orator while the fourth was a Labour leader. In this way they had already attracted the attention of the police long before the riots, and the police naturally turned to them to spot out the ringleaders of the crowd that mobbed the murdered policemen.

"GOT UP WITNESSES."

The Martial Law after the riots had made the people panic stricken, and it was an easy thing for the police to get persons from among them to give evidence to suit the prosecution case. This was how the so-called independent eye-witnesses had been put up to corroborate the police witnesses. Counsel submitted that any discrepancies in their evidence must be fatal to their credibility. Unless the prosecution case was proved to the hilt, the conviction could not be sustained.

Their Lordships reserved judgment till 14th July.

ALLEGED COMMUNAL DISTURBANCE.

CALCUTTA, July 13.

A serious communal disturbance is reported to have broken out in Kishoreganj subdivision in Mymensingh District. The Police Circle Officer who was at the place of occurrence has been injured. The sub-Divisional Officer and the Assistant Police Superintendent are on the spot.—A. P.

18 PICKETS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 12.

Eighteen volunteers were arrested to-day for picketing liquor shops.—A. P.

"BRITISH BISCUITS ARE NOT FOR YOU."

—:o:—

Little Santa Cruz presented a deserted look on Saturday, due to the Hartal that was observed as a protest against the action taken by the Government on "Garhwal Day." Mrs. Ratna Devi Ishwarlal, Miss Sarala Munshi, Mrs. Ganga Ben Patel and others pickted the Anandilal Potdar High School which, consequently, was to be closed for the day. At noon, the three women volunteers addressed a huge gathering of students at Maneck Villa. when Mrs. Rattan Ben advised the students to boycott all British Confectionary. Mrs. Ganga Ben appealed to them to study the history of the national movement and, to contribute their share, while, Miss Sarala Munshi emphasised the importance of the study of India's history, both ancient and modern. or students

School Library Burnt Down.

—:o:—

COMILLA, July 12.

The school library and several important records have been burnt to ashes by miscreants who last night entered the Zilla School premises, gagged the Darwan, saturated the articles with petrol and set them on fire.

The main building was not affected.—A. P.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

—:o:—

HEAVY FLOODS IN NURMADA

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, July 11.

The river Narmada is overflowing owing to heavy floods since Saturday last. Furja road and the surrounding area are submerged in water. Two boats were drowned in the middle of the river on 7th instant, and as a result two Muslims and one Hindu lost their lives. Another boat coming from Kansia Island was also drowned and as a result five persons lost their lives. Now the floods have subsided and normal communications have been restored.

To-day the Muslims of Broach assembled in large numbers at Jummamasjid to pray for the speedy recovery of Maulana Mohamedali who is lying sick in the Simla Hospital.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The affairs of the local municipality have become very critical. There is a great defecit in the budget and now the authorities concerned are planning to make retrenchment. A great blunder was made in preparing the voters list and as a result the municipality has applied to the Collector to grant the extension of the coming election for a period of six months more.

COMING ELECTIONS.

Hindus are paying no attention to the coming elections of the Legislative Councils, but Muslims are active and it is learnt that there are twelve candidates for three seats of the Northern Division Muslim Constituency. Mr. Gulamkhaja Mumuddin alias Nawab Chhotasahib is also to contest the election.

TREE CUTTING IN FULL SWING AT CADAG.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

GADAG, July 12.

Dr. Hardikar, President of Karnatak Provincial War Council and a member of the Working Committee came here on the 10th to supervise Satyagraha near Hulkoli. He inspected the work of felling the shindi trees and also felled some himself. At night he addressed a meeting in the Municipal Maidan.

At a meeting in Betigeri he made a special reference to the Viceroy's Simla speech and said that it was a challenge to the nation. The Viceroy in praising the work of the police and the military during the present struggle exhibited bureactratic mentality. He urged Gadaf to forge ahead with tree cutting. He went to Hulkoli, a village in the vicinity and addressed a meeting urging the cutting of shindi trees.

DEFIANCE OF SEC. 144.

—:o:—

Several Arrests.

MADRAS, July 12.

A Nellore message states that 13 Congress workers were arrested there yesterday while taking out a procession with Mahatma Gandhi's photo in defiance of an order under section 144.

Two lady volunteers defied a similar order in Ellore to-day by taking out a procession and were arrested.

The Government have directed that the order issued by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Gudivada on 14th May, prohibiting meetings, processions, etc., in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience movement, be extended for a further period of three months.—A. P.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SWAN SONG.

—:o:—

Sir George Rainy And Mr. Haig Explain Govt.'s Viewpoint.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

SIMLA, July 12.

The Legislative Assembly met today to conclude the discussion on the Round Table Conference grant.

Mr. Jayakar said he rose as a remnant of old Nationalist Opposition probably for the last time to sing his swan song. He was glad that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was advising Congressmen to contest the next elections so that nonentities might not come and Government might not pretend to be ruling with the assistance of representatives of the people. He warned the Government to beware and to be prepared for the next fight with Congressmen. (Smiles on Government benches).

Simonites had averred in their report that they did not alter their report because of the events in India during the last few months. If they were reporters as they claimed themselves to be they should have taken note of these events. Mr. Jayakar alluded to the miracles witnessed in Bombay where ladies of loyal Parsi families joined in the movement—sights never before witnessed. He did not justify the Civil Disobedience movement which he held to be wrong but the intensity of feeling could not be minimised and no wise Government should fail to take note when framing their proposals for His Majesty's Government's consideration.

He criticised the mischievous insidious propaganda in favour of Simon Report,—a propaganda very similar to Miss Mayo's book's propaganda.

CONCILIATE CONGRESSMEN.

The greatest need of the moment was to conciliate Congressmen but had Government shown its desire in that direction? No. On the other hand the situation in Bombay indeed throughout the country had been badly handled by arresting men for no offence than that of wearing Gandhi caps. His greatest complaint was that Government resorted to contemptible methods of touts for downing Indian made goods and praising British goods.

Mr. Studd speaking on behalf of Europeans of Calcutta endorsed Sir Hugh Cocke's statement that to-day there are no diehards among Europeans in India.

HAIG SNUBBED.

Mr. Haig said he was not prepared to accept Mr. Neogy's allegations and as for those by Sir Cowazji Jehangir the speaker drew attention to the Viceroy's speech that in such conditions it was inevitable that even the innocent would suffer with the guilty. The best way to prevent these deplorable incidents was for the Congress to abandon their present methods.

Mr. Neogy: And by the Government sticking to lawful methods.

Mr. Jinnah: Is it contended that if the Government officers were found guilty of punishing innocent persons, that would not be taken notice of?

Mr. Haig: That is not my position. I say that with the guilty some innocent might as well suffer. The position in Bombay has been different from what other provinces have had to face. The problem there has been not the same.

Mr. Neogy: That shows how little the Home Member possesses information about Bengal.

OBJECT OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Mr. Haig continuing said:—"It has been suggested that the Government is following a policy of repression but what is it that is sught to be suppressed? The object of civil disobedience is definitely to undermine the authority of the Government. It is true that the situation is complicated by skilful methods devised by Congressmen. I freely admit that in the majority of cases there has been method of non-violence through there are cases in which non-violence has completely failed. Congressmen endeavour to place Government in a dilemma by adopting their clever way. They rouse the sympathy of a large number of people who would not ordinarily sympathise with the Congress by the very fact that Government must either acquiesce or resort to methods of force but we must look beneath. Though the method is non-violent the underlying conception is force and to coerce. It is a pity that this path has been chosen in preference, as the Viceroy said to the path of reaso and argument. The tragedy is not of those clashes of antagonism but of misunderstanding and suspicion. The difference is only about the pace at which we move in the same direction."

Mr. Neogy:—Not the Members opposite.

.... NOTHING BUT FORCE. ....

Mr. Haig: I express my view that this misunderstanding is being sedulously propagated by the view that nothing can be obtained from the British except by force. (Opposition "hear, hear"). That is entire misreading of history and misreading of the real temper of the British people. (Mr. Ranga Iyer:—What about Ireland?)

Mr. Haig: That is a wrong impression.

Sir Abdul Qayum said that the Simon Report had done one good. It had shown that until there was agreement among Indians nothing would be granted but as far as the Frontier was concerned, it would be worse off under the proposed Reforms which would strengthen the hands of the administration instead of the people. (Applause).

Sir Abdul Qayum said that Sarda Act was not responsible for the Frontier agitation. The Congress ideal had caught hold of the tribes.

PROMOTING LAWLESSNESS.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt said that the Government should have announced the personnel of the London Conference before asking the Assembly to vote the mnoey. He accused the Government of promoting lawlessness and disorder throughout the country by the heartless manner in which they were dealing with the civil disobedience movement.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty was amazed at the first part of Mr. Haig's speech because there was no indication that the Government of India were showing themselves responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the provinces and had evidently and even admittedly allowed the Provincial Governments to have their own way.

Sir George Rainy, Leader of the House, summing up the debate, said that the opinion of the House was preponderantly in favour of the Conference, which meant, in favour of the method of argument with a view to lead to a prosperous and contented India.

Referring to the personnel of the Conference, Sir George assured the House of the Government's constant anxiety to make it most representative. Continuing, Sir George referred to Sir Cowasji Jehangir's remark about the English mentality. Sir George said that if Englishmen sympathised with the Indian point of view, Indians must also sympathise with British feelings and thoughts. Much would depend on the atmosphere in which the Conference would meet. Whatever the vote of the House, those going to the Conference would have to hold a detailed examination of the report which had been produced by the Statuptory Commission, drawn from all parties.

MAGIC GESTURE.

As for producing an atmosphere of harmony, it was not possible for the Government to make a magic gesture. Every year it was becoming less and less possible for the Government to control political feelings. The root cause of this was the challenge to the authority of the Government and that root cause must first be removed. If that was done, they had enough assurance in the responsibility of the head of the Government to depend on the Government doing its part.

"Until the leaders of the movement are prepared to discontinue it, the power of the Government to contribute towards creating the atmosphere that we want to have, is paralysed. I would appeal to my friends who have influence with the leaders of the Civil Disobedience Movement, to expert that influence, because it is there that for the moment the power rests to give India the peace and harmony that it needs. I can only hope and pray that wiser counsels will prevail." (Applause.)

Mian Shah Nawaz's vote was carried by 60 votes to 48 amidst non-official applause. Mr. Farookhi then withdrew his vote for a cut in the grant, amidst applause, and the House voted the grant for the expenses of the Round Table Conference and adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

—:o:—

MUSLIM CONGRESSMEN.

MOULVI FAZAL-E-KARIM TO LEAD.

COMILLA, July 12.

Twelve Muslim volunteers under the leadership of Moulvi Fazal-e-Karim Chowdhury left for Calcutta, where they will carry on Congress work under the auspices of the B. P. C. C.—Free Press.

KING'S GIFT TO INDIA HOUSE.

LONDON, July 12.

His Majesty has presented India House with a beautiful Cashmir Shawl. The gift will be on view in the Exhibition Hall which already contains valuable carved Indian screen entrusted to High Commissioner as a perpetual loan by the Queen.—Reuter.

TRAMCAR PLUNGES INTO RIVER.

60 Drowned.

BUENOS AIRES, July 12.

At least 60 persons have been drowned through tramcar plunging into river from Riachbello Bridge. Only three passengers riding outside have been picked up.—Reuter.

DIRECTOR OF MANCHESTER SHIPPING COMPANY, ON INDIAN SITUATION.

"We Are Greatly Distressed At The Terrible Happenings."

The following letter has been received by a local firm of piece-goods merchants from a well-known firm of shippers in Manchester. The original, which bears the signature of the Director himself, was brought to the "Bombay Chronicle" office by a representative of the recipient firm for reproduction.

The letter proceeds:—

MANCHESTER, June 26.

Dear Sirs,

We thanks you for your valued favour of the 6th June.

The writer is very grateful to you for your kindness in sending him a copy of "Young India" issued on the 29th May and copy of the Bombay Congress Bulletin all of which is sad reading and makes one's heart sick.

We have received your latest reports with deep sympathy on the excesses which are being perpetrated in India by the Government on innocent people. We pray that the peoples on both sides will soon be filled with love for one another, for without love it is impossible for peace to be restored in the land.

LOVE RULES.

Love rules the world, and so long as we allow hatred and bitterness to dominate the situation we shall all continue to suffer.

Human judgments are always in danger of overreaching themselves. In the long run, mercy is of a finer quality and more potent than wrath. The Hindu is not to be the mere sport of fortune, for they are our brothers, we both being part of the Great Aryan race and they will not always be at the mercy of the ruthless—whether these be—passions within, or foes without.

TEACHING OF HISTORY.

We must all have faith in God, who is the creator of all mankind and it is He who is turning all things to a great end. Remember no night is so dark but that a morning is in prospect. History teaches us that even in its unbridled excesses, wrath man's works towards the ultimate purposes of the infinite good will. Disaster always points the way to victory. Hardship strengthens limbs to master mountains, and in ways that are beyond description, men, because of their suffering, achieve the faith that overcomes the world.

We are all greatly distressed at heart at the terrible happenings in India and we pray that violence will be restrained, and that love and peace will once again be restored and maintained

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